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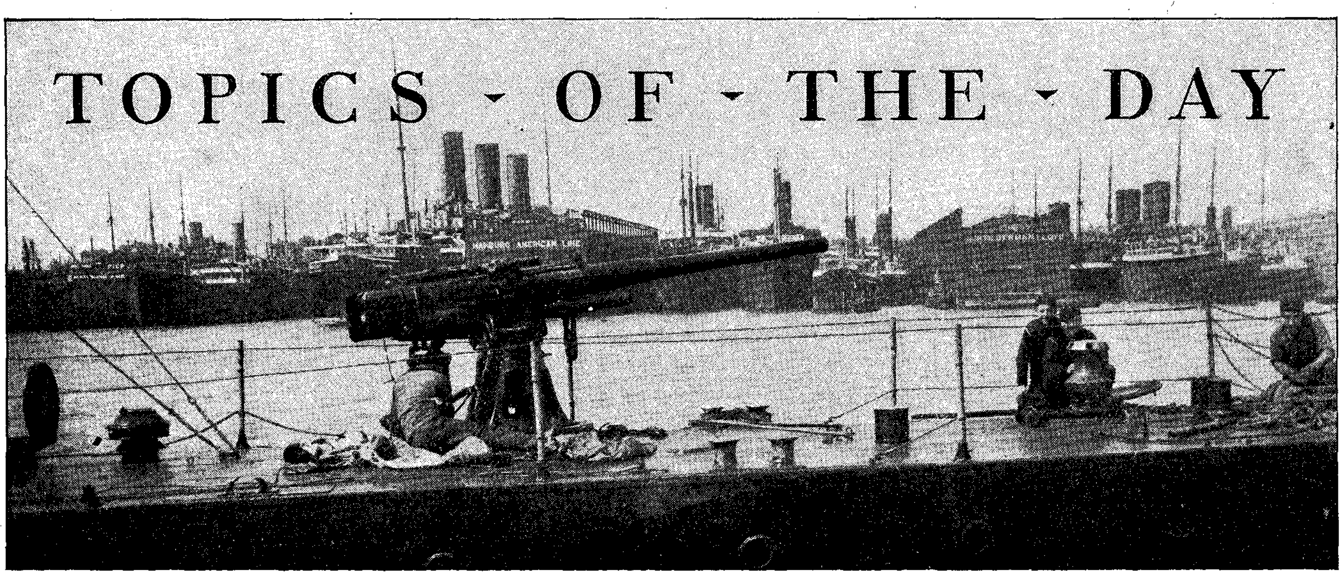
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



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GUARDING THE GERMAN LINERS IN NEW YORK HARBOR BEFORE THEIR SEIZURE ON APRIL SIXTH.

WAR FOR DEMOCRACY

THE VIBRANT WORDS of President Wilson were hailed as the voice of the American people when, on April 2, he asked the Congress to "declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States," and to "employ all of its resources to bring the Government of Germany to terms and to end the war," because "the world must be made safe for democracy." "If this, indeed, be not the voice of the nation, we are not fit to be a nation," exclaims the Chicago *Herald;* and Colonel Watterson, in his Louisville *Courier-Journal*, characterizes it as "the most significant and momentous deliverance on the part of the American people since the Declaration of Independence." "The President has heeded the mandate of the people and made their voice his own," says the Boston *Transcript*, and in so doing he "adds another to those golden pages of history which tell the story of the struggle of the sons of men up the slopes that lead to the tableland of liberty." In his words America speaks, declares the Philadelphia *North American*, and "Americans to-day will stand straighter, think clearer, and grasp more firmly the heritage of their citizenship by reason of his ringing interpretation of their decision." "Rarely has the soul of America been interpreted to America, rarely has it been translated into action with greater force, with finer statesmanship, with simpler nobility than in this message of final American revolt against 'that natural foe of liberty,' the German Imperial autocracy," remarks the Chicago *Evening Post*, one of an influential chain of newspapers edited by Mr. John S. Shaffer. He declares this summons to war for democracy "so noble, so generous, that it might righteously lead the German people themselves to join the democrats of the world in the cry of 'On to Berlin!' to destroy the last stronghold of autocracy."

While this far-ranging dream of the Chicago editor may leave probability far behind, there is at least ample evidence that the President's definition of this nation's motives and intention in entering "the most terrible and disastrous of all wars" worked a miracle of crystallization and unification in American sentiment. Even the militant pacifist who assaulted Senator Lodge because he would not promise to vote against a declaration of war profest himself converted by the President's words, as did many German-American papers and other journals whose sympathies had previously seemed more responsive to the sufferings of Germany than to the wrongs of this country. As the Topeka *Capital* remarked the day after the President addrest Congress:

> "Until yesterday America was divided into many different groups on the solemn question how best to meet the issues raised by attacks persistently made in defiance of the laws of nations upon American rights and lives at sea. To-day we stand behind the nation's chosen leader in his weighty responsibility and in his reluctant decision to meet war by war."

Thus journals like the Hearst papers, hitherto opposed to taking a firm attitude toward Germany, now advocate a vigorous

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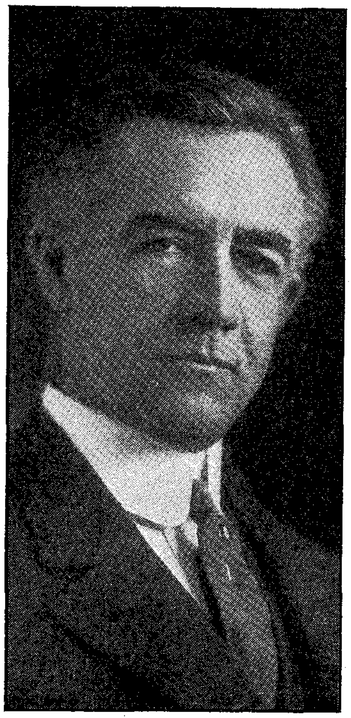
prosecution of the war and praise the President's stand. "Where the flag leads, all America will follow," declares the Milwaukee *Free Press*, a paper recently thought by some to favor the Washington Administration less than the Government at Berlin. The pacifist San Francisco *Chronicle*, recognizing that now the price of peace is war, admits that "there remains but one course for any loyal American to take, and that is to carve out a peace that will be lasting." The New York *Evening Mail*, which was acquired by its present owners for the avowed purpose of getting a fairer hearing for Germany's side of the case, declares that President Wilson "deserves, and will have, a united America at his back." The leading German newspapers of Chicago, according to a dispatch from that city, "demand that naturalized and unnaturalized Germans in the United States make whatever sacrifice the country asks to conquer the Kaiser," and the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* sees in this hour of bitter gravity "but one duty—America!" Other German-American comment is printed on page 1051. *The Advocate of Peace*, organ of the American Peace Society, admits that there is "one logical excuse for entering this war." It says: "To plunge with a flaming sword into this horror could find no excuse save that peace had become more intolerable and unjust to ourselves and the world than war." Throughout the nation, correspondents report, the response to the President's request for a declaration of a state of war against Germany was "vigorous and unanimous." The dissenting voices of a few Senators and Congressmen, Socialist papers and speakers, and ultra-pacifists are recorded later in this article.



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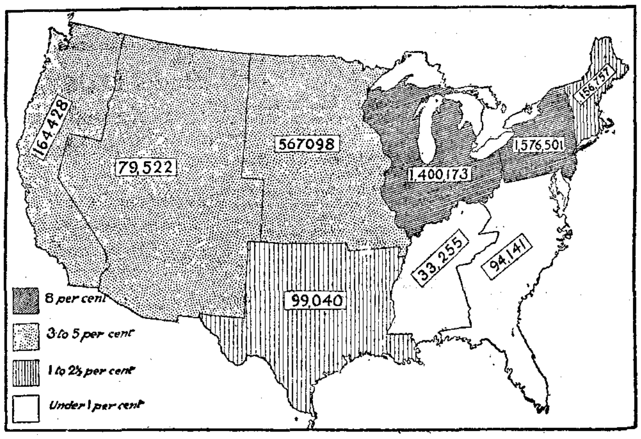
HE REPORTED THE WAR-RESOLUTION.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, as acting head of the Foreign Relations Committee, in place of Senator Stone, who opposed the resolution, found this a "depressing and dreadful duty." He said he preferred peace, but to vote for it would be "vain and foolish" as well as disloyal.

Our entrance into the world-war in April reminds our editorial writers that this has been a fateful month in American history, as it launched us on the War of Independence, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. In his message to Congress on April 2, the President, after a dispassionate restatement of our case against the German Government, goes on to say:

> "There is one choice we can not make, we are incapable of making: We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.
>
> "With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."



From the New York "Tribune."

SHOWING WHERE THE TEUTONIC STRAIN IS GREATEST.

This map indicates in a general way the average number of persons of German or Austro-Hungarian birth in each of nine sections of the country and their proportion to the total population.

Then, after outlining a specific war-program, which is discust on page 1046, he proceeds to a declaration of motives, which is acclaimed by the press as "an appeal to every instinct, every impulse, every tradition of democracy," not only in America, but throughout the world. He says:

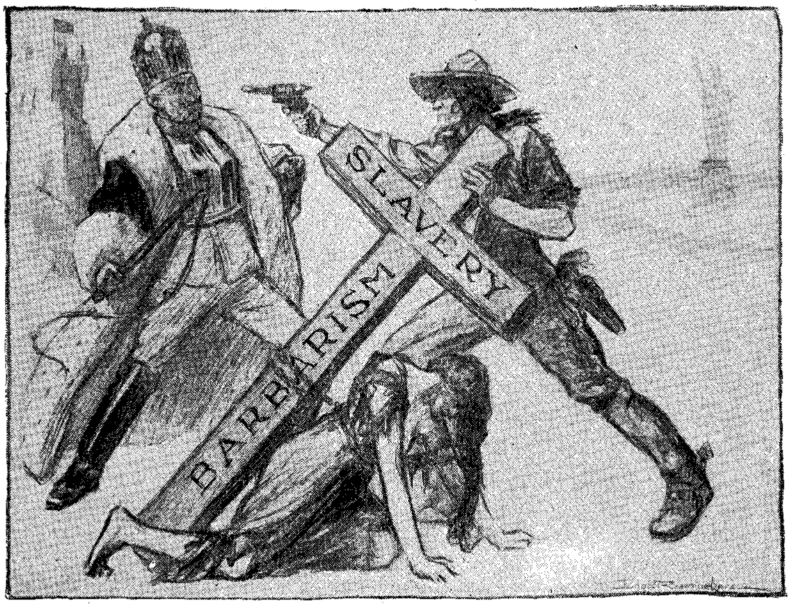
> "We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval.
>
> "It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.
>
> "Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor States with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. . . . . . .
>
> "A stedfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants.
>
> "It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart.
>
> "Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.
>
> "Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? . . . . . .
>
> "One of the things that have served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of Government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. . . . . . .
>
> "But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us, and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. . . . . . .
>
> "We are now about to accept gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included, for the rights of nations great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.
>
> "The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace

must be planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty.

"We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nation can make them. . . . . . .

"We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early reestablishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter months because of that friendship—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.

"We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose."



From Century edition de luxe of Raemaekers' cartoons. Copyrighted by the Century Company, New York.

UNCLE SAM—"I know this job, I've done it before."

In response, both Houses, the Senate on April 4, by a vote of 82 to 6, and the House on April 6, by a vote of 373 to 50, passed a resolution declaring that a state of war has been thrust upon us by the German Government and authorizing and directing the President—

> "to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government."

A typical statement of the case of the opposition may be found in the speech of Representative Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, Democratic floor-leader in the House. In casting his vote against war, Mr. Kitchin said:

"My friends, I can not leave my children lands and riches. I can not leave them fame. But I can leave them the name of an ancestor who, mattering not the consequences to himself, never hesitated to do his duty as God gave him to see it.

"Half the civilized world is now a slaughter-house for human beings. This nation is the last hope of peace on earth, good-will toward men. I am unwilling for my country by statutory command to pull up the last anchor of peace in the world and extinguish during the long night of a world-wide war the only remaining star of hope for Christendom.

"I am unwilling by my vote to-day for this nation to throw away the only remaining compass to which the world can look for guidance in the paths of right, and truth, and justice, and humanity, and leave only force and blood to chart hereafter the path of mankind.

"By the passage of this resolution we enter the war, and the universe will become one vast drama of horrors and blood, one boundless stage upon which will play all the evil spirits of earth and hell. All the demons of inhumanity will be let loose for a rampage throughout the world. Whatever be the future, whatever be the rewards or penalties of this nation's step, I shall always believe that we could and ought to have kept out of this war. . . . . . .

"Profoundly imprest with the gravity of the situation, appreciating to the fullest the penalties which war will impose, my conscience and judgment, after mature thought and fervent prayer for rightful guidance, have pointed out clearly the path of my duty, and I have made up my mind to walk in it, if I go barefooted and alone. I have come to the undoubting conclusion that I should vote against this resolution."

The six Senators who voted against a declaration of war are Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; Asle J. Gronna, North Dakota; George W. Norris, Nebraska; Harry Lane, Oregon; William J. Stone, Missouri; and James K. Vardaman, Mississippi. In the House, Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first woman Congressman, sobbed as she voted against the declaration. The Emergency Peace Federation, failing to prevent war, now announces its intention to fight conscription. In New York a Socialist speaker exclaimed: "We've got to start a revolution to prevent war." The United Irish-American Societies, at a meeting in the same city, passed resolutions condemning a declaration of war, and the New York *Irish World* reminds us that if Germany has violated our rights, so has England also.

In this connection the New York *Globe* points out once more the difference between interfering with our commerce and murdering our citizens—or, as Senator John Sharp Williams puts it, between prize-courts and torpedoes—and reminds us that "in mine-strewing in the open sea, Germany set the example":

> "The second day of the war the *Königen Luise*, a German mine-layer, was destroyed while at work in the North Sea. Great Britain did not counter-mine to protect its coast until two months after the outbreak of hostilities. To insure safety for neutral shipping, it said, ample areas would be left free of obstruction."

And in the Kansas City *Star* we read:

"It is because Americans have come to believe—reluctantly in most instances—that the Prussian spirit now directing Germany's wonderful energies is threatening the liberties and ideals of the world that the United States is at war to-day.

"Blockades and trade-routes may be the occasion for the war. But it will not be a war in defense of trade. It will be a war in defense of liberty and democracy against the military autocracy of the Hohenzollerns."

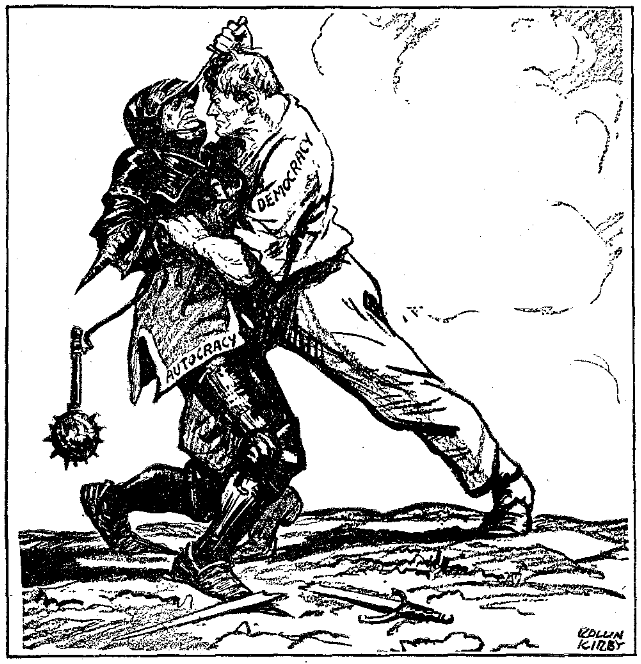
Perhaps nowhere has this idea been more movingly exprest than in a letter written by a German-American, Mr. C. Kotzenabe, and published as a leading editorial by the Chicago *Tribune*. After stating that "as a German by birth, it is a horrible calamity that I may have to fight Germans," but "as an American by preference, I can see no other course open," Mr. Kotzenabe goes on to say:

"For twenty-five years Germany has shown dislike for the United States—the Samoan affair, the Hongkong *contretemps*, the Manila Bay incident, the unguarded words of the Kaiser himself, and, lastly, the Haitian controversy in 1914.

"Whether it is right or not, pleasant or not, the fact remains that the interests of the two countries have frequently conflicted. And it has not been from mere commercial or diplomatic friction. It is because their ideals of government are absolutely opposite. One or the other must go down. It is for us to say now which it shall be.

"Because of my birth and feelings beyond my control, I have no particular love for the French and less for the British. But by a strange irony of fate I see those nations giving their blood for principles which I hold dear, against the wrong principles of people I individually love.

"It is a very unhappy paradox, but one I can not escape. I do not want to see the Allies triumph over the land of my birth. But I do very much want to see the triumph of the ideas they fight for.



THE DEATH-GRAPPLE.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

"It sickens my soul to think of this nation going forth to help destroy people many of whom are bound to me by ties of blood and friendship. But it must be so. It is like a dreadful surgical operation. The militaristic, undemocratic demon which rules Germany must be cast out. It is for us to do it—NOW.

"I try to tell myself that it is not our affair, that we should content ourselves with measures of defense and armed neutrality. But I know that it is not so.

"The mailed fist has been shaken under our nose before. If Prussianism triumphs in this war the fist will continue to shake. We shall be in real peril, and those ideas for which so much of the world's best blood has been spilled through the centuries will be in danger of extinction. It seems to me common sense that we begin our defense by immediate attack, when the demon is occupied and when we can command assistance. . . . . .

"Let us make war upon Germany, not from revenge, nor to uphold hair-splitting quibbles of international law. But let us make war with our whole heart and with all our strength because Germany worships one God and we another, and because the lion and the lamb can not lie down together. One or the other must perish.

"Let us make war upon the Germany of the Junkerdom, the Germany of frightfulness, the Germany of arrogance and selfishness. And let us swear not to make peace until the Imperial German Government is the Imperial German PEOPLE."

Of this letter the Chicago paper says:

"Mr. Kotzenabe has spoken, we believe, for that true German-Americanism which has been a splendid part of Americanism from the foundation of the republic. His is the Germanism of Carl Schurz, of Brentano, and Sigel, a spirit proved in the fire of war, shining forth in our counsels, serving always the ideals of liberty and progress. It is of this spirit and of such men *The Tribune* has thought when it has asserted that German-American loyalty could be relied upon.

"Mr. Kotzenabe's letter is exceptional also in indicating an issue upon which all Americans, whether of Colonial, German, or other ancestry, can whole-heartedly rally. It is true the German Government has shown America a surly front for a generation and has more than once seemed ready to strike. And now when we war against Germany it will be against that Government, not against the German people, to whom we owe so much that is strong and fine in our institutions and ideals."

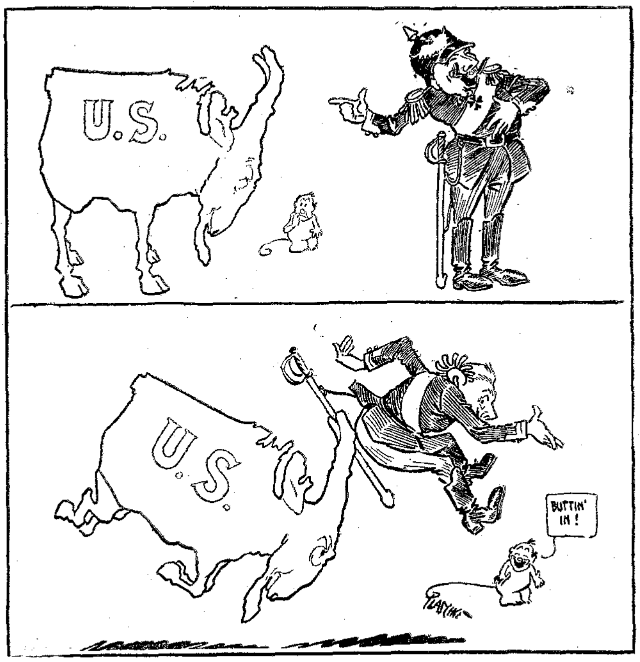
WHAT TO DO TO BEAT GERMANY

JUST WHAT FORM our help should take to win the war is now the main question. In his address to Congress President Wilson called upon the country "to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war." This, he said, will involve "the most practicable cooperation" with Germany's present enemies, and incidentally the extension to them of the most liberal financial credits "in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs." It will further involve the "organization and mobilization" of all our material resources. As for the Navy, the crisis is declared to demand in particular the supplying of "the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines." The Army, continued the President, will need at least 500,000 men, who should "be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training." Such war-making, he continued,

"will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. . . . . . .

"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there."

Thus, as the New York *Globe* notes, the President "has rejected the plan merely to play at war." But, it adds, our people "are not yet war conscious," and we need to be oft reminded that we must make war with all our strength. No "ladies' war," cries the Chicago *Tribune*, which has been daily advocating these "three mandatory policies":



THE GOAT.

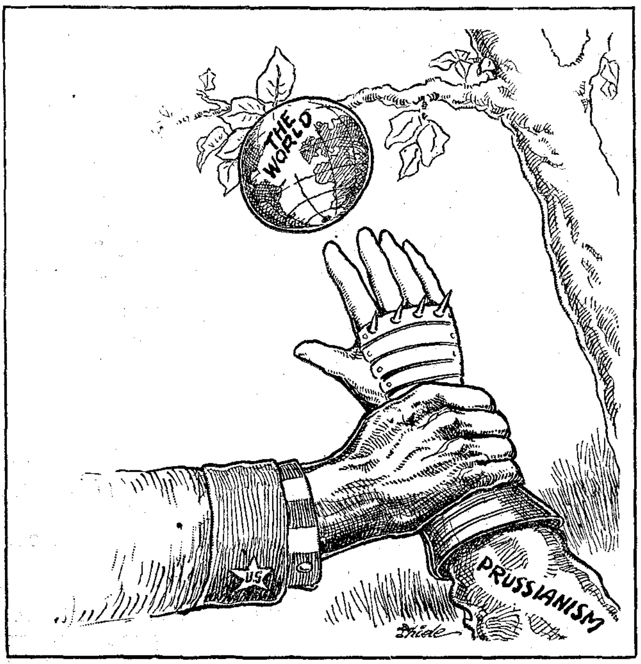
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times.*

"1. Universal military service.

"2. The dispatch of troops to Europe.

"3. An agreement with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan for no separate peace."

The Tribune contends that "if American soldiers are to fight the Germans, the place for them to do their fighting is in France or Flanders, not in New York State, New England, or Virginia." Others, recognizing difficulties in training or transporting a large force, call for as few as 10,000 troops to go to France, to put the Stars and Stripes on the fighting-line for democracy. Colonel Roosevelt offers to raise and lead an army division for service in France.



VERBOTEN!

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

Opposed to this are those who think it would be better to keep our men here. Mr. Hearst's New York *American* has our own interests in mind when it demands the retention of men and munitions for the defense of our own soil. Others, keeping in mind the interests of all the Allies, say with the New York *Morning Telegraph:*

> "They don't need more warriors; they want money and food, and munitions of war. All these we can furnish them, together with a sufficient draft from a wholly adequate tho much maligned Navy to make the passage through the barred zone almost as safe as a ferry ride across Long Island Sound."

All the tonnage now on the seas, several Washington correspondents point out, is needed to supply the men now fighting against the Central Powers. "Food-control and ship-building are much less satisfying to the emotions than army-raising," remarks Mr. C. W. Gilbert, of the New York *Tribune*, "but in this case they are many times more important." Or, as another writer puts it, "the greatest contribution America can make to the success of the common cause is a bumper wheat-crop."

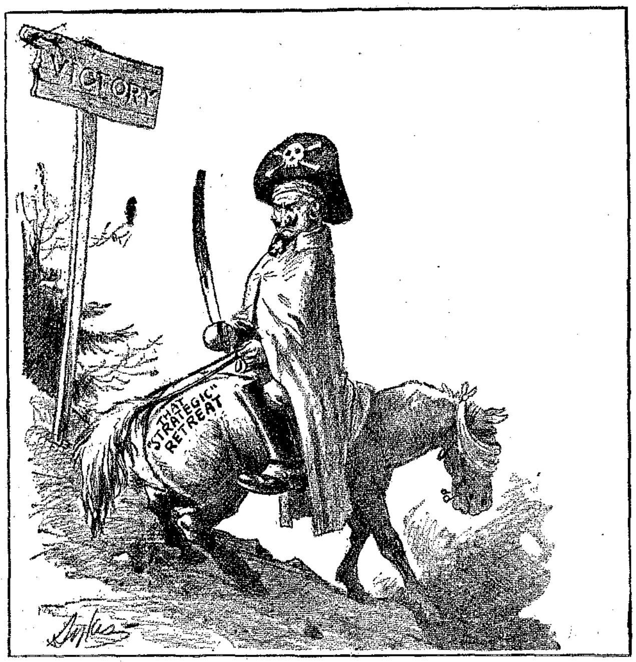
Not only more supplies of food, munitions, and everything else that we can produce, but more ships to carry them, is the demand. In particular, the idea has taken root of constructing a large fleet of small wooden ships, perhaps motor-driven, to help insure the constant replenishment of tonnage destroyed by German submarines, and thus defeat the German program.

But no one expects us to be content with battling the submarines by sending out more ships for them to sink. Press writers in London and Washington tell of plans already made for cooperation between the American and Allied navies. The New York *Herald's* London correspondent learns from a naval authority this probable program:

> "The United States is expected to patrol its own coast and prevent possible pop-gun demonstrations; also the North and South Atlantic, and also assist in the campaign against submarines and thus release the British and French cruisers, active on the American coast since the beginning of the war. This will permit an increased patrol on the European side and also enable the Allies to undertake a sea drive, routing the Germans from their strongholds if necessary. The surplus of naval strength would allow for the almost certain sacrifices, but would enable the Allied fleets to win a decisive victory over the Germans."

President Wilson emphasized the necessity of so cooperating financially with the Allies "that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs." London financiers, according to the New York *Evening Post's* well-informed correspondent, "believe that close and skilful financial cooperation between America and the Allies could end the war in a few months." To achieve this, "Germany must have conclusive evidence, first, of America's determination to finance the Allies' orders during war; second, of a financial alliance between the Allies and America for a stated period after war. The object of this would be to secure the maximum power of international credit for withstanding the inevitable strain which will follow the first few years of peace." One method of helping the Allies financially, suggests a writer in the New York *Sun*, would be to supply them with what they need at our own Government prices. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has in mind, according to the New York *Tribune*, "the flotation of an Allied loan of not less than $1,000,000,000, secured by bonds of the United States." The plan to give France a billion dollars outright, widely discust in the press, does not seem to be taken seriously either in Congress or abroad.

That we have the money is admitted everywhere, even in Germany. "America stands on the threshold of war in admittedly magnificent financial if uncertain military condition," says the Boston *News Bureau*; "we have a huge abundance of monetary and credit strength wherewith to fight, and an abundant surplus to lend." The President has declared in favor of raising as much money as possible by new taxes. A pacifist group calls for a "pay-as-you-enter war," with the chief burden of taxation falling upon the rich and a rigid limitation of war-time profits. But newspaper observers expect that, while there will be large increases in the income tax and various new taxes, there will also be judicious bond-issues to give "the Americans of to-morrow" a chance to contribute.



KIDDING HIMSELF.

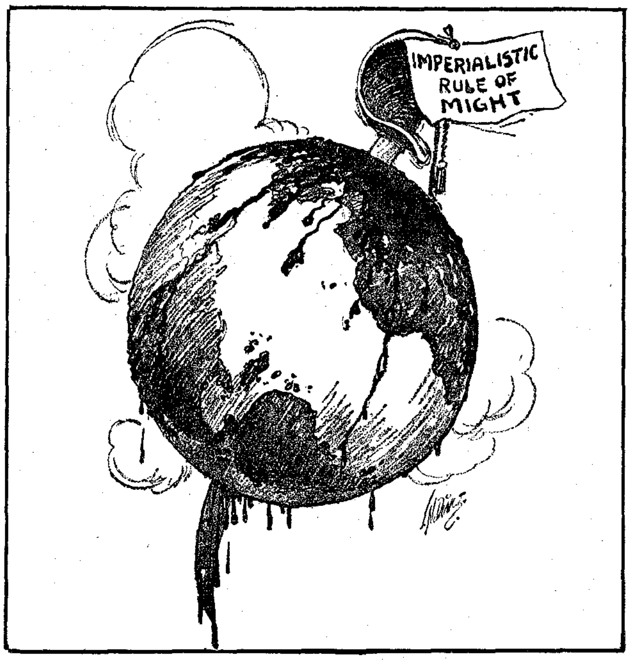
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

EUROPE'S WAR-WELCOME

THE GERMAN PRESS do not seem pleased at President Wilson's call to arms, which arouses so much admiration everywhere else. "History will condemn this deed of a stubborn fanatic in worse degree than the Italian or the Roumanian breach," is the acrid comment of the semiofficial Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, and the tone of this utterance is typical of much German editorial opinion. This journal also remarks that President Wilson's assertion that the war is not against the German people but against the German Government "will not lessen German anger, because it is untrue and dishonest, and Wilson knows it." On this point the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* says that President Wilson's "efforts to dissociate the German Government from the people are perfidious," and sees clearly that his statement that the Kaiser started the war for dynastic reasons "apparently was made at England's command."

Of course Congress will comply with the President's demands, observes the Berlin *Tageblatt*, as it notes that of the few Senators opposed to the policy of war a number of the most important have fallen away under the pressure of public opinion, "not without a certain added effect from the publication of the ominous Zimmermann telegram." It is regretfully recalled that "German policy considered it the right thing to refuse to consider a 'Bryan treaty,' such as England and other Powers concluded with the United States," for, "if such a treaty existed to-day the United States would be in duty bound, before breaking off relations, to submit the question in controversy to a commission which could take at least a year to reach a verdict." Meanwhile, the *Tageblatt* points out to us that Mr. Wilson's decision will be of more far-reaching consequence to the United States than to Germany, for "once for all, the Monroe Doctrine is done with, and so is the policy of avoidance of entangling alliances."

Count zu Reventlow, in the Berlin *Tageszeitung*, finds the most interesting feature of the situation the question as to the nature of the war that will be waged on Germany, and he observes that the participation of the American fleet is possible and variously conceivable, but "can imagine no form of its activities likely to weaken our submarine war." Less is said about expeditionary forces now than formerly, this observer goes on to say, altho "occasionally one hears that the terrible Roosevelt is still prepared to go to Europe at the head of a considerable armed force." Count zu Reventlow believes that Germany can calmly let these things take their course, and, so far as the threat of sending over more ammunition is concerned, in his opinion American munitions-plants will now be "less serviceable to the Allies than formerly." Moreover, while many German papers rate America's financial help particularly high, he claims that "Lloyd George's *bon mot* about the silver dollar is in this war only partially true, for all the dollars in the United States avail our enemies nothing if they can not receive sufficient raw materials and food."



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THERE CAN BE NO HEALING OF THE WOUND TILL THE THORN IS REMOVED.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

In sharp contrast to the bitter or cynical comment found in the German press is the enthusiastic approval of English and French journals and their unrestrained admiration for President Wilson, whose action, according to the London *Times*, is "an event which is certain to influence the destiny of mankind on both sides of the Atlantic for a generation to come," and it adds:

> "None greater, except the war itself, has happened since the French Revolution shattered the traditions of feudalism in Europe. The cause in which America draws the sword and the grounds on which the President justifies the momentous step he has taken are auguries that the final outcome will be for the happiness and welfare of mankind. We doubt if in all history a great community has ever been summoned to war on grounds so largely ideal."

The London *Daily Chronicle* thinks that President Wilson's "long patience and caution, his determination to advance no faster than the mass of opinion in his country, only render more impressive his final crossing of the Rubicon," and tells us that the "moral effect of such a speech, made with a nation of 90,000,000 behind it, must be great throughout the world." If the President's speech means anything, says the London *Daily Express*, it means that "America will never treat with the Kaiser and will resolutely oppose any peace that leaves the Hohenzollerns on the German throne." The London *Morning Post* also singles out the President's point "that the continued existence of a German military autocracy is totally incompatible with future peace," and says that the President and the American people "serve the world's highest interest by proving that there is such a thing as solidarity of civilization."

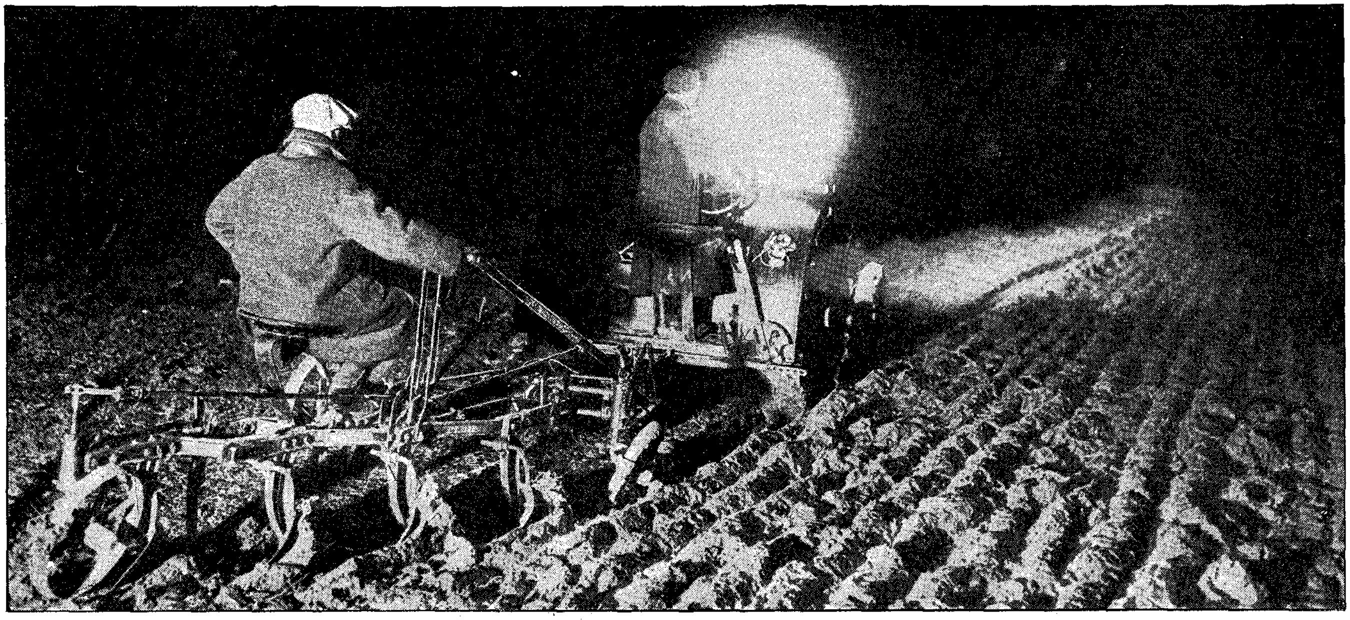
Paris dispatches report Premier Ribot as saying to American press-correspondents, on April 4: "It is a red-letter day for us" and "a memorable day in your history and in the history of the world"; and Mr. Jules Cambon, Secretary-General of the Foreign Office, said to them, in part:

> "The President's message is a great battle won from Germany. I am convinced it will shorten the war considerably. President Wilson's word is that of a good pacifist, because what he does will shorten the war and bring the United States into the peace-settlement, in which his ideas concerning the prevention of war in the future will have an opportunity for consideration. I doubt whether war can altogether be prevented, but it can certainly be made rarer and more difficult."

Rome dispatches tell us that the news of America's entrance into the war against Germany was received with rejoicing by the Italian people, who have "always felt drawn to the United States, and America's action in joining in the war against Italy's enemies has raised them to the highest pitch of enthusiasm."

When the news was heard in Petrograd, at the Tauride Palace, where the Council of Soldiers and Workingmen's Deputies was in session, the announcement of President Wilson's address "evoked a storm of applause, and soon the entire palace echoed with shouts and cheers"; and dispatches quote Foreign Minister Miliukoff as saying:

> "The ideal side of the war is once more emphasized by the intervention of America. For me it becomes still clearer under these circumstances that without victory there can be no peace. There is no doubt that each new intervention hastens the *dénouement*."



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PLOWING BY NIGHT IN ENGLAND.

To meet the food shortage caused by Germany's *U*-boat campaign, England is cultivating every available acre of land, and working night and day at it. This particular motor-tractor, which is plowing by the light of its acetylene lamp, is on a large farm near Wendover.

PROSPECTS OF *U*-BOAT SUCCESS

DEADLY PERIL hangs over England, declared a British official quoted in a London dispatch of March 30. Germany's idea, as he puts it, "is to starve us out before we can knock her out." This is confirmed by Berlin dispatches which report that Germany is indifferent to our declaration of war because she expects to defeat England by submarine before we can begin to fight. Take these statements, together with the fact that it is the *U*-boat that has brought us in and the *U*-boat that we must mainly deal with, and we see the importance of finding out the prospects of *U*-boat success. Germany's first two months of ruthless submarine warfare, then, with the prime object of winning the war by starving England into submission, have realized to the full all expectations, at least according to an interview in Berlin dispatches with Vice-Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of the Navy, who says the tonnage officially reported sunk in February amounted to 781,500, and was destroyed in spite of unfavorable weather and ice-floes. The prospects for the future are brilliant, he is further reported to have said, because the number of submarines in active service is increasing constantly, and they are always becoming more efficient. As to reports in hostile and neutral newspapers on the destruction of numbers of submarines, they are false, Admiral von Capelle claims, for Germany's losses have remained at a lower level than had been originally estimated. Some American observers realize the menace of the submarine to our coast and merchant shipping, and the New York *Commercial* speaks of it as the problem the United States must face and solve if possible. Here is a great field for American inventors, this journal adds. That submarine warfare has not been lightly felt by England is admitted by no less an authority than Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the British Admiralty, who is quoted in London dispatches as saying, that, altho German statements are "exaggerated,"

> "no one suggests that submarine warfare does not cause very serious damage, both to neutrals and belligerents. The losses, however, do not exceed the estimates on which we have based our policy, and after the most careful consideration it is abundantly clear that German hopes of starving us out are quite illusory. So far neutral countries have suffered more from German methods than have belligerents."

On another occasion at a luncheon tendered by the Aldwych Club, Sir Edward spoke of the new problem of the submarine in part as follows:

> "It is no use abusing the Germans for the use they make of the submarine. You may abuse them until you are black in the face; but it won't save a ship. The submarine, remember, operates 250 to 300 miles from the coast, and if anybody is industrious enough to make out what the coast means, . . . he can set himself the problem of seeing what it is we have to police. But the submarine is not the only difficulty. There is, to my mind, an equal difficulty in the question of mines. In the olden time the laying of mines was dangerous; but it was nothing to what it is now, because, not only are the submarines used for sinking ships, but they are used for laying mines under the water. They can follow our mine-sweepers, and as quickly as we sweep up mines they can lay new ones without your knowing or suspecting.
>
> "Do not underestimate the danger and difficulties of that operation. Mines have been laid as far out as the Cape of Good Hope, in the Gulf of Aden, and at Colombo. What do you think of the gigantic work that that involves upon the service over which I preside? When I mention one figure to you, that at the commencement of the war we had something like 150 small vessels for patrol work, and now we have something like 3,000, you will see the gigantic feat that has been accomplished by the Navy."

More ominous is the utterance of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, whom London dispatches quote as saying in a debate in the House of Lords on the British blockade that losses of merchant vessels to more than 420,000 tons resulted by the end of March from the war-measures of the Central Powers. With longer days and calmer weather, Lord Charles added, the losses would increase, and he gave it as his opinion that captures of submarines by the British are not at all equivalent to the new submarines the Germans are launching. The British Admiralty report of sinkings in the five weeks preceding April 1 is published in the press as follows:

	Over 1,600 Tons	*Under 1,600 Tons*	*Smaller Vessels*
*First week	14	9	3
Second week	13	4	3
Third week	16	8	21
Fourth week	19	7	10
Fifth week	18	13	6
Totals	80	41	43

*Including three days in February.

But despite the records of submarine efficiency, Captain

Persius, naval critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is avowedly skeptical of the possibility of bringing Great Britain to her knees through the *U*-boat campaign and the direct pressure of starvation. His best hope is that by an average monthly loss of half a million tons of shipping in the next few months Great Britain may be brought to realize that continuance of the war is unprofitable, tho he admits that this result has not yet been attained. Again, Dr. Albert O. W. Suedekum, one of the leaders of the Socialists in the Reichstag, is quoted in Stockholm dispatches as saying that any German who thought the submarine war would bring England to starvation in six months was deceiving himself. At the same time, he added, such a result is not necessary for German victory, which is certain and "with indemnity."

Admiral von Capelle is accused of endeavoring to cheer his fellow countrymen, to mislead and terrorize neutrals, when he speaks of the success of submarine warfare, according to Archibald S. Hurd, a London naval critic, who is quoted in dispatches from that city as saying:

> "There is still a tendency to speak of German submarines as boats and sometimes they are referred to as little boats. In fact, the larger of them are as big as men-of-war which the Germans themselves have been in the habit of describing as cruisers. Their displacement ranges from over 800 to 1,200 tons, and the outlay for construction runs from £200,000 ($1,000,000) to £300,000 ($1,500,000) each. The crew of each vessel numbers thirty men or upward. Submarines, in proportion to their size, are the most expensive ships ever built. Consequently, these losses impose a heavy drain on German finances, material resources, skilled labor, and man-power.
>
> "If salvation is to come to Germany in time to rescue her from her doom, it must come soon, and, as is confest, her submarine piracy is 'the only means.' So the German Naval Secretary has been forced to make a further effort to represent the piracy campaign on the 40,000,000 tons of shipping of the Allies and neutrals as a success which has realized 'all expectations.' In contrast with the total tonnage quoted, he gives inflated figures for the February depredations and conceals the number of submarines which have gone to that borne from which no pirate vessel ever returns."

The New York *Evening Post* believes that the method of announcing tonnage losses both from London and from Berlin is such as makes an exact appraisal impossible, but the discrepancy between German and British figures is "not so large as a first impression would convey." In February, England's merchant marine losses may be placed at about half a million tons, according to British statements, which are virtually confirmed by the German claim of 644,000 enemy tons destroyed. Subtract from this number French, Italian, and Russian losses and British fishing-craft and coasting-vessels, which Berlin takes into account, *The Evening Post* tells us, and we arrive at nearly the half-million. During March there is little doubt that the sinkings have been much less, and this journal adds:

> "Fragmentary figures from Berlin and the weekly reports from the British Admiralty show that Beresford's estimate of 420,000 tons is an exaggeration. . . . A weekly loss of about 75,000 tons is the indicated average."

It is the conclusion of this journal that after two months it is plain that the profest purpose behind Germany's intensified ruthlessness has failed, for the "shortening of the war, through the speedy starvation of England, is not in sight," and while a million tons of British shipping a month was the stipulated minimum, the *U*-boats have "failed to score a million in two months."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

This is a good year in which to junk the junkers.—*Chicago Daily News.*

There is a strong peace-movement afoot between Arras and Soissons.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Hindenburg seems to be rather overdoing the strategy of retreat.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Czar was said to have been scheming for a separate peace, and now he has it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Kaiser is notified that April is our lucky month for going to war.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Oh, well, if this Government ever gets hard up for cash it can slap an extra income tax on popular evangelists.—*Washington Post.*

Our advice to the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs is to take out insurance against unemployment.—*Dallas News.*

A mosquito fleet may be expected to come up to the scratch.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Hohenzollern line is putting its faith in the Hindenburg line.—*Buffalo Express.*

Those Cuban rebels who stole a circus intend to allow no rival in the field.—*Boston Herald.*

From autocracy to democracy in half a week—there sure is a "rush" in Russia.—*Wichita Beacon.*

Inhospitable Georgia went "bone dry" just as the 700 interned German sailors arrived.—*Boston Herald.*

The Ham the Germans attacked was not the kind they would prefer, just now.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

In these progressive times, war for men seems to mean votes for women. —*New York Sun.*

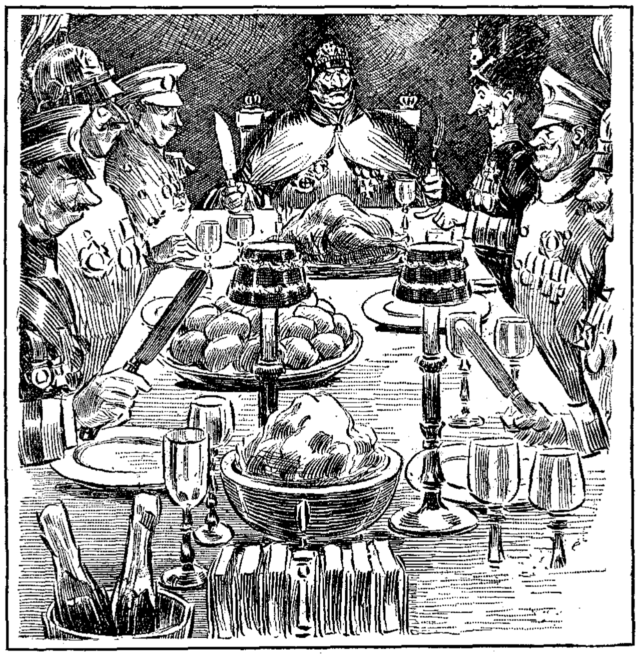
English womanhood is marching through the munitions-factory to the polling place.—*Boston Herald.*

The Russian provisional Government has decided to abolish capital punishment. Probably Nicholas feels a little better now.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

There's no law against hoping the new Russian Government will abandon the custom of using "pi" lines as names for their cities and officials. —*Macon Telegraph.*

The esteemed *Herald* suggests that von Hindenburg, in his "masterly retreat," is luring the Allies to Berlin. Perhaps he wishes to compel them to live there and starve as the Germans are doing.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

The new President of China was educated in the United States. The new Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Miliukoff, was a professor at the University of Chicago in one of his periods of exile. If any other effete monarchies are looking for substitutes for kings Uncle Sam will be glad to furnish them.—*Nebraska State Journal.*



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ONE GERMAN FAMILY THAT DOESN'T GO HUNGRY.

—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American.*

Germany's characteristic thoroughness is best demonstrated in its overwhelming onslaught against a defenseless landscape.—*Newark News.*

A German navy officer said the other day that "God has called us by name." Now, we're curious to know by what name!—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Maybe the German spies who sought to separate Mr. Gerard from that now celebrated hand-bag thought it contained a sandwich.—*Macon Telegraph.*

America's warlike attitude is so unexpected to Germany that her naval officers disabled her steamships in America barely two months in advance of possible hostilities. —*Philadelphia North American.*

Speaking of gold bricks: General Kuropatkin is reported to have accepted a bribe of $8,000,000 from Germany for the surrender of Riga. He sent the $8,000,000 to the Duma and held on to Riga.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

The statement of a Russian newspaper that the growing strength of democracy in Russia will probably result in a republican Government must sound paradoxical to an American politician. —*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMAN-AMERICAN THOUGHTS ON AMERICA AT WAR

"UNEQUIVOCAL LOYALTY" is the key-note of the articles in the German-American press on the President's war-message to Congress. It is true, however, that some of the mouthpieces of German-American opinion exercise a discreet reticence and confine their editorial remarks to subjects germane to the issue, such, for example, as the attitude of organized labor to universal service, thus avoiding a direct discussion of the message. As a flat-footed "America-first" stand the attitude of the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* would be hard to beat. Prominently displayed upon its front page we find this:

> "The President has placed the issue of peace or war directly before the Congress. Upon the action of this high court depends the future course of the American nation.
>
> "The Congress speaks for all Americans regardless of party or race. The *Staats-Zeitung* will support loyally any action taken by the representatives of the people."

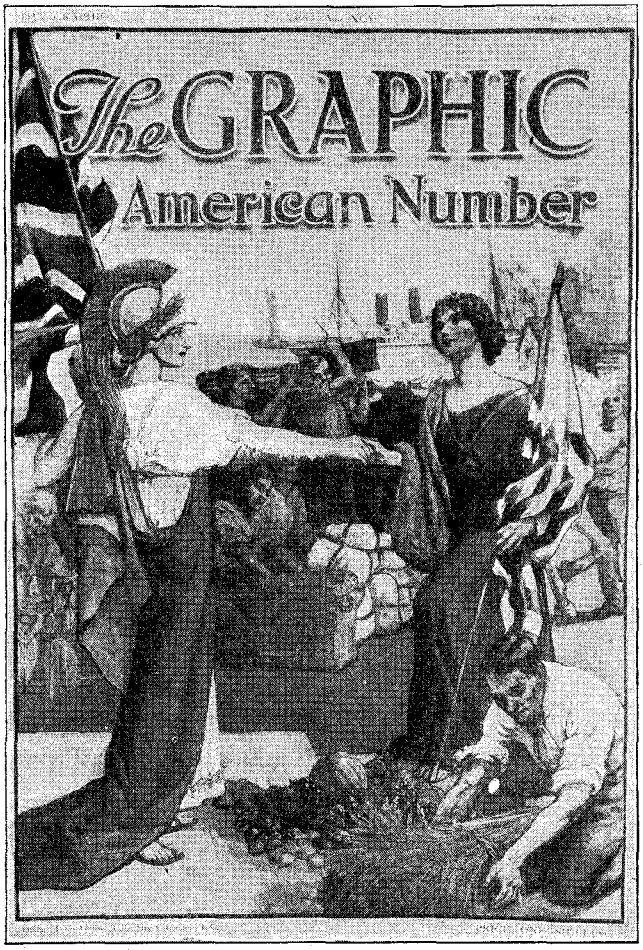
Continuing the discussion under the heading, "At the Threshold of War," the *Staats-Zeitung* says:

> "The address of the President demanding a full and complete warfare against the German Imperial Government will come as a shock to millions of Americans of German ancestry. The steps leading to the present crisis have been taken during a period of over two years, but the actuality will, nevertheless, occasion painful surprize. . . . . . .
>
> "We are to be one of the Allies in fact as well as in name. The tremendous resources of the nation are to be mobilized and thrown into the scale against the Imperial German Government.
>
> "The President need have no concern as to the loyalty of Americans of German ancestry. That question has been answered definitely and finally. The country has recognized, and will continue to recognize, that fact."

The influential St. Louis *Westliche Post* is equally emphatic:

> "One point in the President's message is significant. War should be made against only the German Empire and not against its allies. Because of this, diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria remain unbroken, a state of affairs which hardly can last, but which, nevertheless, presents the only hope of a peaceful adjustment. There can exist no doubt over the standing of American citizens of German extraction. Where we stand has been ably set forth by the honored veteran, Major Carl Lenz, who was crippled for life in the Civil War, when he told the Mayor of Newark: 'The German-Americans do not have to give assurances of loyalty. They have steadily shown themselves to be true and dutiful citizens; with their blood they have helped to build and uphold the nation.' "

In Cincinnati we find a determination to recognize a citizen's duty and to do it. Thus the *Volksblatt* says:



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BRITAIN GREETS AMERICA.

The advent of America to the ranks of the Entente has long been expected in England, and the welcome finds typical expression in this cover for the "American Number" of the London *Graphic*.

> "We agree with the President that war exists between the United States and Germany, and that all the citizens must comply with the duties arising out of the state of war. All other statements in the President's speech we disapprove and reject."

The Cincinnati *Freie Presse* writes:

> "Whatever may happen, our country shall have no better guardian of its internal peace than the American citizen of German parentage. The nation rightfully expects us to know our duty, and we must and will prove that we are determined, as all true, faithful, and honest citizens should be, not to deviate one hair's breadth from the narrow path that our duty and our conscience point out to us to walk."

The *Freie Presse* heaves a sigh of relief that the President has so defined America's attitude that German-Americans can continue to hate England as much as they please:

> "The war that the United States may lead against Germany has nothing in common with the objects for which England and her Allies are fighting. If we should enter the war we will not go in for conquest. For this reason we shall not be compelled to change our sentiments toward England if we wish to avoid a conflict with our duties as American citizens. But we stand and fall with the land of our choice. The welfare of our adopted country is sacred to us, and to guard our internal peace is our duty."

Interesting opinions as to the political results that may follow in Germany from America's participation are exprest by the New York *Herold*, which says:

> "There are two features in the President's address that are especially noteworthy. In the first place, he declares that America has no quarrel with the German people. He also says that America will not wage war against Germany's allies. Mr. Wilson is anxious to detach Germany's allies from her. We fear that his endeavors will be fruitless. We are certain, for instance, that if the Austrian Emperor should conclude a separate peace, he would be confronted with a revolution of his German subjects. In respect to Mr. Wilson's declaration that the war is not aimed at the German people, we think he has a lurking suspicion that they would quickly cast off their kings and princes if they saw a strong democratic power ready to shield them against their enemies, while they set their house in order. Many of them would prefer a republican form of government, but they feel that if they follow their inclinations at this time the resulting internal disturbances would permit the enemy to enter the gates and to devastate Germany. Germany will remain a monarchy till after the war, just for this reason."

A similar interest in the political trend is displayed by the Baltimore *Correspondent*, which remarks:

> "The moral effect will be that Russia and Italy will, for the

time at least, not think of agreeing to peace-proposals. Our declaration will prolong the bloody struggle."

A fine declaration comes from the Cleveland *Wächter und Anzeiger:*

"For Americans of German birth it is to be a war of brother against brother, and in many cases of son against father, a war against the sweet memories of childhood and friendship. Days of untold sorrows and bitterness are in store for us, terrible days of conflict between duty toward our country and natural sympathy for the land of our fathers. There can not be any question as to which of the two, duty or sympathy, will prevail; for perfidy is not a German trait, and if it should break our hearts, America shall not find us wanting. The time for argument is past. Every man's duty is clear."

There is a subacid note in some of the comment. For example, the Louisville *Anzeiger* writes:

"Our President contends in his message that we have to go to war to free the world of autocratic rule. The German peoples, says he, were not asked if they wanted to go to war or not. Even if so, let us not make the same mistake but give our people, by a referendum vote, the opportunity to decide themselves about the momentous question: peace or war."

The St. Louis *Amerika* is also somewhat querulous:

"President Wilson remarks that the German submarine war is a war directed against all peoples. Nevertheless, the majority of the other peoples have declined to make common cause with him. If Congress grants the President's wishes we will have at one sweep war and militarism and all other blessings of this humanity and culture. There is not one sentence in the message which promises a practical solution as to the carrying out and ending of the adventure."

Bitter anti-war views are exprest by the Seattle *German Press:*

"The entire nation is opposed to war. Wilson has been sandbagged by the jingo press, which is kept by the financial interests of the country. The vigorous anti-war demonstrations of organized labor and other organizations have been persistently ignored by the war-press of this city. British gold, Wall Street, ammunition-makers, and the indifference of the people are solely responsible for this national catastrophe."

FRANCE IN SOUTH AMERICA

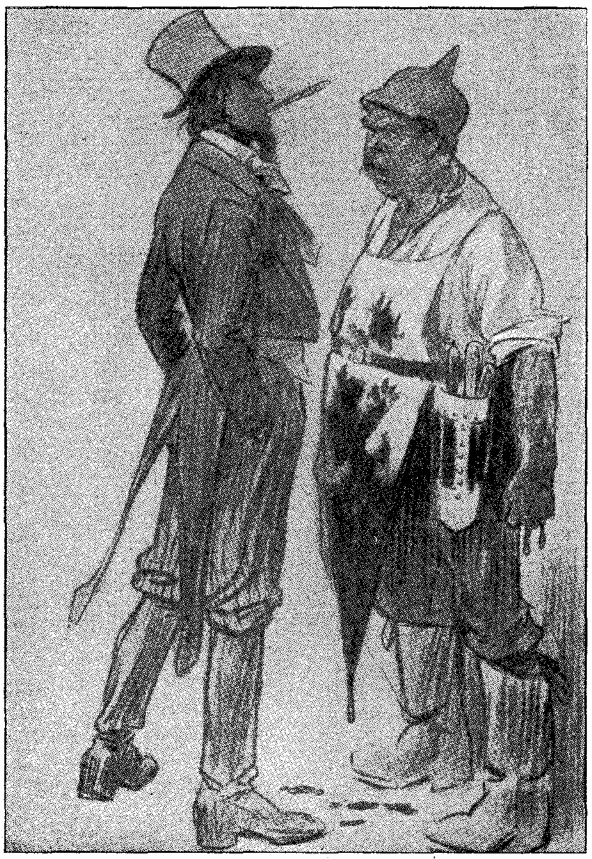
THE RICH PRIZE of South-American trade begins to look as if it might be the object of a bitter racial struggle after the war. We have already described the activities of the Germans in the South-American field, and now we find France preparing to enter the contest with the new racial cry of "Pan-Latinism." A long and thoughtful article from the pen of Mr. Georges Lafond in the Paris *Revue* shows us that France, where her commercial interests are touched, is not altogether disposed to show that sympathetic friendliness to England or America which a long and cordial relationship would lead us to expect, and Mr. Lafond tells us that France is prepared to enter upon keen rivalry with the United States to gain the southern continent, which, he says, is entirely dependent upon foreign capital for her development. He writes:

"South America must, in the very near future, decide between Europe and the United States as principal purveyor of the necessary capital and as the chief customer for her raw material. The German Customs Union or *Zollverein* was the cradle of the German Empire whose foundation is mainly responsible for the present war. Europe has to look out that the fetters of a tariff reciprocity, with which the Yankee Republic seems to be disposed to chain up the Latin republics, may not, one day, provoke a new world-war for the commercial hegemony of South America.

"The truth is that the latter has little in common with the United States and more to lose than to gain by becoming its economic dependency. The principal, active element is represented by European immigration. There is only a handful of Yankees in that enormous area."

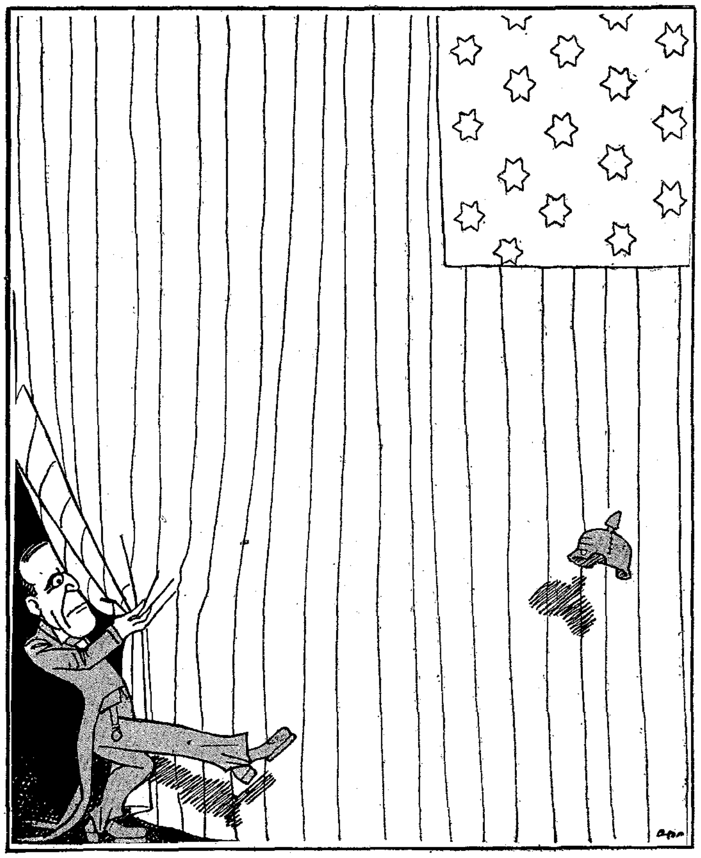
Mr. Lafond proceeds to enunciate his "Pan-Latin" battle-cry, which is to rally the Latins, first against the Germans and next against the Americans and the British:

"When we speak of 'Latin republics' we do not intend merely to use an academic term. It is the expression of a strong racial sentiment, and its accentuation may yet herald unexpected developments. Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay—to single out



"WELL?"

—*Land and Water* (London).



BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

—*Iberia* (Barcelona).

AMERICA AT WAR, AS SEEN BY ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

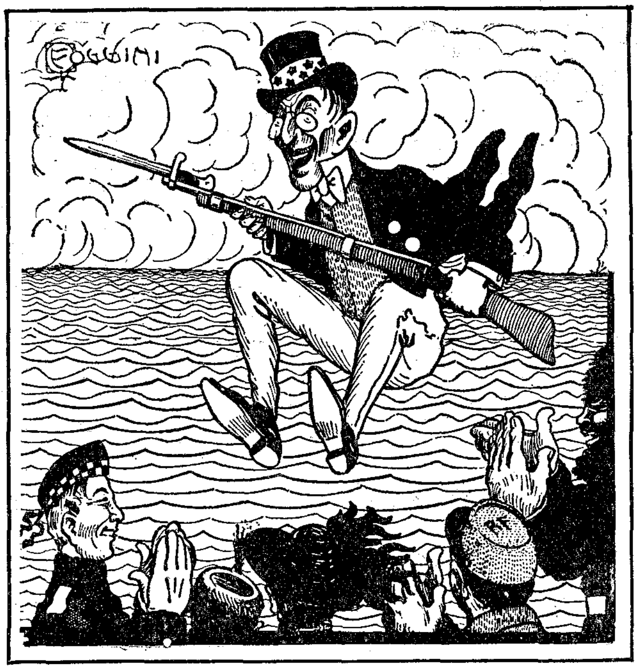
this trio—are dominated by Anglo-French capital and French ideas. They will not hesitate to form a solid union with the Anglo-Latin Quadruple Alliance—France, England, Italy, Spain. This is certainly the safest way to eliminate Germany, which already considered South America as her exclusive economic transatlantic domain.

"The racial idea, in the sense of a common tradition and culture, dominates modern politics. Pan-Germanism, Pan-slavism, Pan-Islamism, Pan-Americanism—why not add to the group Pan-Latinism? Europe is saturated. It has reached its maximum of industrial density. The same will soon be true of the United States. Remains South America, whose population of 15,000,000 at the beginning of the nineteenth century has increased almost sixfold since.

"The war has created an absolutely new situation. England, France, and Germany are, for the time being, eliminated, and the United States have not occupied the vacant lot. The struggle for the South-American market will therefore begin in all its ferocity as soon as the European conflict is ended.

"We know that Germany even now works hard to be ready for the fray. Will France once more go to sleep, abandoning the field to her hereditary enemy? Let us without delay profit by the precious nucleus offered to us by the recent formation of a 'League for the Protection of French Commerce in Central America.' Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama—all of them are at present infested with Germans who, owing to our criminal inertia, occupy high commercial positions. An overwhelming majority of the 8,000,000 inhabitants has declared itself for the Allies and established a boycott against the Central Powers, and Germany in particular.

"Let us not, in our turn, commit psychological blunders. The Latin-American can be compared neither with the matter-of-fact Yankee nor with the cynic Teuton. He is a nervous being, mainly dominated by sentiment. He can easily be won over by persuasive, eloquent argumentation. Is it then impossible for us Frenchmen, who are nearer to him racially, to outwit the German propagandist? He has no preference for the German article; he took it because no other was offered to him. That is the sad, brutal truth."



WILSON LEAPING INTO THE ALLIES' RANKS.

—*Il 420* (Florence).

Even France's close ally is not spared, and Mr. Lafond writes with a shudder of Britain's notorious lack of artistic good taste:

"We love our faithful British allies, but it hurts our sentiments to see, for instance, the English house of Harrow in Buenos Aires offer our beautiful French fashions under John Bull's roofing. Little by little, if we do not look out in time, London taste will have replaced the French *goût.*"

LIEBKNECHT'S SUCCESSOR—The Kaiser's home town of Potsdam has just returned a member of the Reichstag in place of the expelled Dr. Liebknecht. The London *Nation* thus comments on the event:

"Once or twice in the course of this war it has been possible to catch a momentary glimpse of the authentic mind of the German people. . . . . . .

"In the by-election at Potsdam, such a revelation has come. One would as soon expect a revolutionary pacifism from Potsdam as an outbreak of Republican radicalism from the Royal burgh of Windsor. None the less, Potsdam has by a decisive majority elected to the Prussian Diet a 'Minority' Socialist of the extremest school. In succession to Dr. Liebknecht, deprived of his seat by his imprisonment, it has chosen as its representative Dr. Franz Mehring, who has just been released from a long period of internment as an untried political suspect. . . . . . .

"It is, in plain words, a vote against Prussian militarism."

THE DEMOCRATIC URGE IN GERMANY

THE VOICE OF DEMOCRACY is making itself heard in Germany, and the demand for the reform of the Prussian electoral system along democratic lines is loud and insistent. The Imperial Chancellor has so far yielded to the popular will as to promise a change that will give the Prussian masses a more equitable share in the representation of the Prussian Diet, but he has set his face against any immediate action. The inspired Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* says:

"A change in the Prussian electoral system has been promised for a year and after the war will be debated and put into practise with all quiet thoroughness. That is no longer news; it is an obvious fact. To demand it for to-morrow, and at that in connection with a hymn of jubilation for the Russian revolution, is so precarious a venture that it must be rejected. It is certain that Minister-President von Bethmann-Hollweg intended no such result from his last speech."

None the less there are signs that the Chancellor may have to yield in the face of the popular demand for the liberalization of German institutions both as regards the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet. Even so staid and slow-moving a journal as the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* writes:

"If the Government leaves us in the lurch, we shall have to help ourselves. Parliament, as the representative of the people, must take reform into its own hands. Deeds by a resolute Reichstag are of more weight than the words of a feeble Chancellor."

That the demand for reform along progressive lines is the direct result of the Russian revolution is frankly admitted by both sides, and some of the papers are saying that internal reforms in Germany are unescapable. Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, thus expresses himself in the Berlin *Vorwärts:*

"It does not require many words to explain why almost the whole world is arrayed against us. The answer is given quickly. The whole world sees among our enemies more or less developed forms of democracy, and in us it sees only Prussians.

"We have always answered by referring to the absolutism of Russia, but now Czarism has gone, and the Emperor's successor is to accept the throne only if the representatives of the people agree. These representatives are to be elected on the basis of universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage.

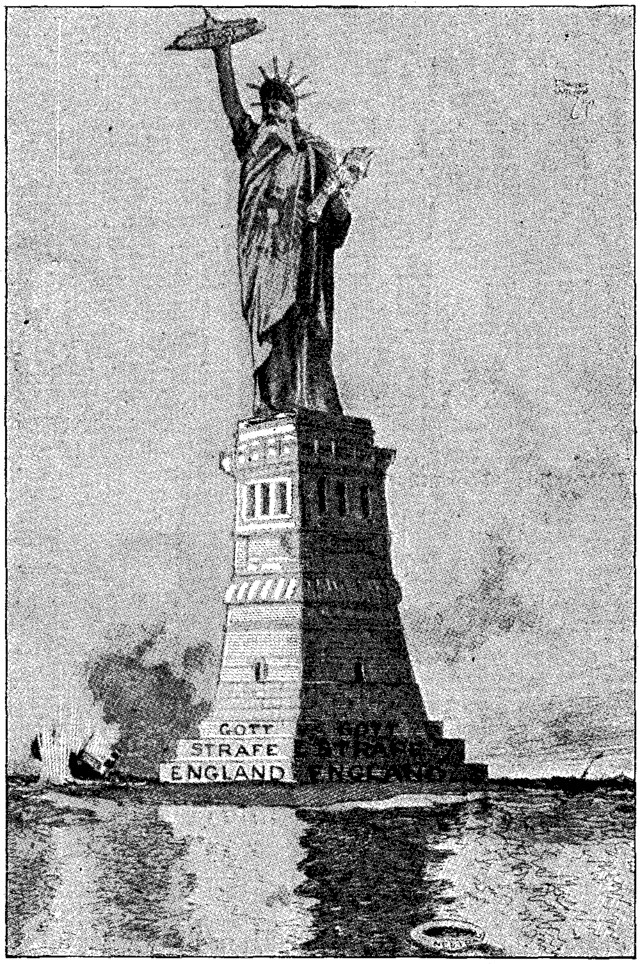
"In Asia the Empire of the Mandarins opposed every reform. They desired an Emperor with absolute power as long as he did their will, and thereby undermined the monarchy and laid the foundation of a republic. In the European Central Empire kindred spirits seek to build similar Chinese walls and hinder every reform.

"The clock shows five minutes to twelve. They imagine they hold up the time when they move back the hands to eleven.

"Why does the Chancellor shrink back now from unconditional necessity? Always the hesitator, the procrastinator, Bethmann-Hollweg wants to begin to cure Prussia after the war. Russia also promised all reforms after the war, but the war lasted too long for the Russians. Why postpone till to-morrow what is absolutely necessary to-day? . . . . . .

"Now is the time for decisive action. The difficulties which might arise if the Government adopts the Reichstag system for Prussian elections are as a featherweight as compared with the difficulties which will come if it does not do this. The Chancellor should not delay one day. The Prussian people, as well as the other German states, will stand as one man at his side if he acts decisively."

Strong words may perhaps be expected from a Socialist organ, but when we find journals of by no means radical tendencies encouraging these views we can not escape the conclusion that the demand for reform must be wide-spread. Thus the *Münchner Post* says:



THE STATUE OF LIBERTY—GERMAN STYLE.
—*Bystander* (London).

> "In the last fourteen days the world has become quite another place through Russia's going over to democracy and the entry of the United States into the lists against us. Germany now stands against an alliance of world democracy, and the people of the world are persuaded and are daily becoming more convinced that the triumph of freedom in the world is impossible so long as Germany remains what she is."

One of the most significant indications of the spread and insistence of democratic ideals in the Fatherland is the way the great organs of the press are discussing the question of reform and lending to the movement the weight of their support. Thus the *Kölnische Zeitung* strongly advises the Imperial Chancellor to yield in the face of popular demand, and points out that "a Government which, during the war, will deal with the Polish question but not with the constitutional problem is illogical and contradicts itself." The powerful *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which represents enormous commercial and financial interests, tells the Chancellor that the "writing on the wall is visible, even to the Junkers," and it proceeds:

> "Even in the autocratic Prussian upper House words have been used in favor of reform the like of which have never been heard before there. Never have progressive thoughts been so freely uttered in that home of Junkerism. . . . . . .
>
> "We are surrounded by democracies and must make democratic our own State institutions if we do not want to be left out of the running."

The London *Daily Chronicle* expects a long and persistent agitation in favor of reform:

> "All the speeches in the Reichstag, and the Chancellor's more than any other, go to show that the burning question for Germany is and will remain that of constitutional reform. The National Liberal party, which had veered so largely around toward conservatism of recent times, now makes the same demand, if in milder accents, as the Socialist party.
>
> "It is abundantly clear that the constitutional question is going to play a great part in the remainder of the war. The reactionaries will doubtless make a fight, and there are hints that General Ludendorff may be used as their champion against Bethmann-Hollweg. Next to Hindenburg, Ludendorff is the greatest factor in Germany, and behind the scenes he probably is the stronger force, but it should be remembered that the Chancellor is merely the mouthpiece of the Kaiser, and, therefore, Bethmann-Hollweg's words are an indication of the changed attitude of mind in the highest places.
>
> "Indeed, there have been remarkable indications from Germany of late that the Kaiser is trying strenuously to find a way to peace out of the war, which he regards, and has for a long time regarded, as to all intents and purposes a lost struggle."

Those who expect to see "Kaiserism following Czarism" are going to be disappointed, says the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, which proceeds:

> "There has always been a certain demand in Germany for more liberal institutions, and doubtless the course of events in Russia has given it a stimulus, but it is a very languid emotion, compared with the passion enlisted in the war and the faith that still adheres to Kaiserism. That faith will be the mainspring of German thought and action until it is overcome by the destruction of the Empire's military power."

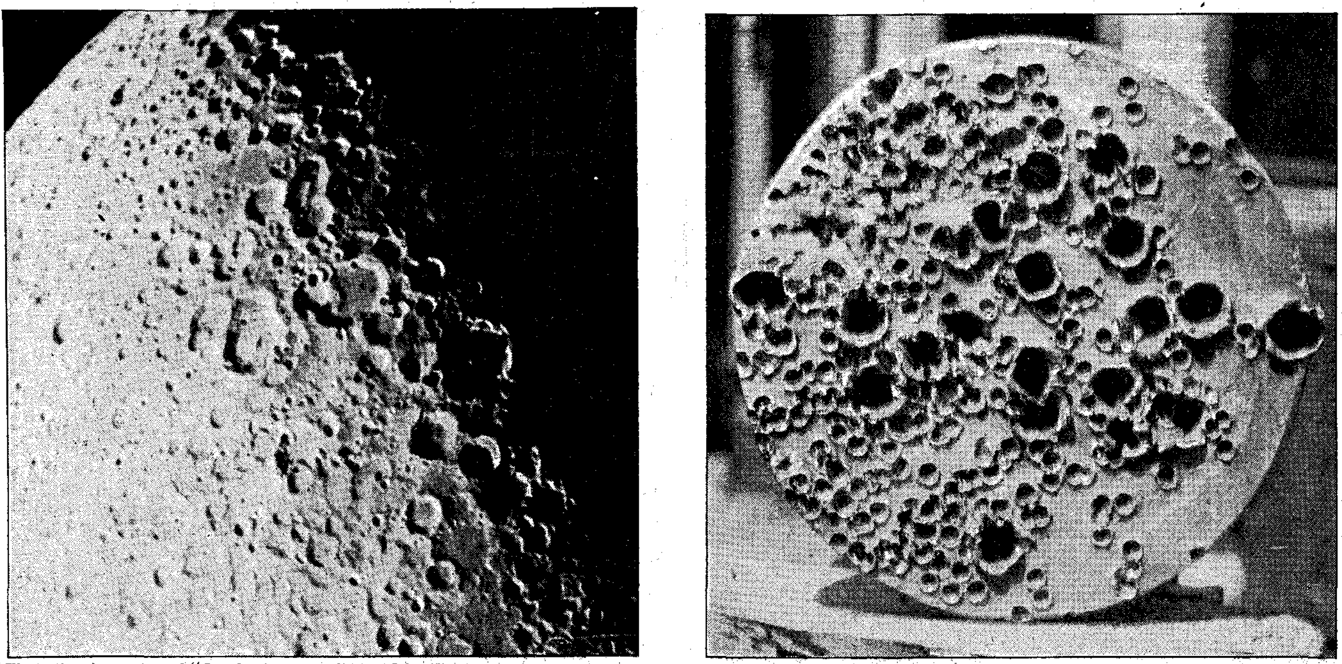
American correspondents in Holland, however, cable that the entry of America into the war has had a marked effect upon the democratic trend in Germany. One such dispatch runs:

> "Cautious inquiries are being set on foot in Holland as to the amount of clipping which would be regarded by the United States as an adequate guaranty against a future outburst of Hohenzollernism; and altho it is impossible to state exactly in whose behalf these inquiries are being made, some influential names are whispered. . . . . . .
>
> "It would be unwise to underestimate the power of the Junkers and the extreme Royalists, who are putting up their last fight, but it is certain that the great weight of America's influence is increasing the conviction that if Germany is to be saved Hohenzollernism must go."

THE SPREAD OF SINN FEIN—The Nationalist party no longer represents the Irish nation, says a special correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, writing from the South of Ireland, for the great majority of the people of the West and South now profess the doctrines of Sinn Fein. He writes with but little sympathy for the Irish cause, and says:

> "There is not the slightest doubt that here, as elsewhere throughout the country, Sinn Fein as an economic force has grown and is growing tremendously. A phenix-brood has arisen out of the ashes of Sackville Street, and tho there is no actual Sinn-Fein party, the movement is broken up into many small groups, each trying to find an outlet for action.
>
> "They consist of rebels of varying degrees—from out-and-out Sinn-Feiners, whose favorite diet is gunpowder and gas and complete isolation from anything and everything English, to the constitutional Sinn-Feiner, who would elect members of his clan to the Imperial Parliament, provided they were in favor of complete separation. These form two of the seven degrees of Nationalists who to-day add to the complexity of Irish affairs in Ireland, and who include the O'Brienites, who are out for that kind of conciliation which means 'If-you-don't-agree-with me I-will-break-your-skull'; the Redmondites, whose policy is said here to be to make a Tammany Hall of Dublin Castle; the Irish Nation League in Ulster, and the Partition party. Through all these the Sinn-Fein element is sweeping like a strong spring-tide, and I am assured by thoughtful and observant Unionists and men of affairs here that if there was a general election in Ireland to-morrow Sinn Fein would sweep the board. Most of the national schools are inoculated, and inoculated deeply, with the Sinn-Fein germ; the women are spreading it in innumerable ways, and in the streets at night the Sinn-Fein rallying-song is sung with united fervor."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Astronomy," Northfield, Minn.

ARE BOTH TARGETS?

At the left is a photograph of a portion of the moon's surface; at the right, a lead target riddled with bullets. The similarity of the bullet-marks and the lunar "craters" is held to strengthen the "impact" theory of the origin of the latter.

IS THE MOON A DISUSED TARGET?

THAT THE MOON'S SURFACE shows a striking similarity to that of a lead target riddled with bullets may be seen by a glance at the accompanying photographs, published by Donald Putnam Beard in an article on "The Impact Theory of the Moon's Craters," in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., March). The theory that the so-called lunar "craters" are really splashes made by meteors in a semiplastic globe is not new, having, like so many other ingenious things, been "made in Germany" by an astronomer named Gruithuisen, fifty years or so ago, as Mr. Beard himself informs us. It has, however, tho noticed in various treatises, been looked upon as something of an astronomical "freak." Mr. Beard believes that it deserves more serious consideration. He says:

"But the analytic development of Gruithuisen's original idea into a coherent working theory of the origin of the moon's features is due to a geologist, Prof. Grove K. Gilbert, of the United States Geological Survey. In his classical address as retiring President of the Philosophical Society of Washington, December 10, 1892, Gilbert gave exhaustive consideration to the origin of the rugged and precipitous craters, the dark plains or *maria*, the bright streaks radiating from Tycho, Copernicus, and other craters, together with several anomalous features which lend such striking emphasis to a phase or full view of our satellite. He concluded that the impact theory best explained the phenomena included within its purview."

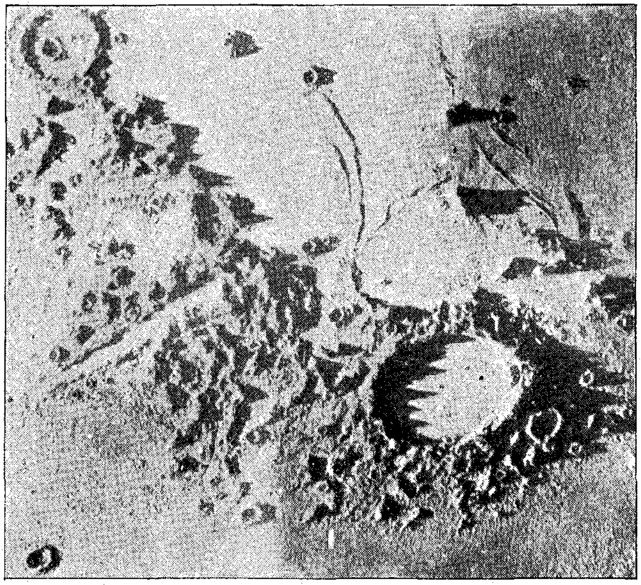
Taking up the lunar features point by point, Mr. Beard concludes that the lunar "volcanoes" are most frequent when we should least expect them; that "craters" occasionally overlap in a way explicable only on the impact hypothesis; that numerous furrow-shaped valleys can be explained best by the grazing collision of meteors; and that the spreading "rays" are white material spattered out by a plunging meteor. This last idea, which at first sight seems rather bizarre, has received interesting confirmation, Mr. Beard thinks, from the recent ultra-violet photographs of Prof. R. S. Wood, of Johns Hopkins, described some time ago in this department of THE DIGEST, which seem to show deposits of sulfur in these regions. Writes Mr. Beard:

"If we conceive the moon as an edifice which had its foundation in a ring or shoal of meteors encompassing the primeval earth, and similar to the giant planet Saturn (the meteoric constitution of whose rings was spectroscopically demonstrated by Keeler in 1895), and if we imagine this shoal gravitating together and building up our satellite by accretion, no violence is done the essential principles of Laplace's immortal nebular hypothesis. Meteors replace molecules, that is all, as long ago pointed out by the late C. A. Young. The mechanical behavior of a meteor swarm containing individual masses and endowed with the ordinary velocities of meteors would be precisely similar to a nebulous mass of continuous gas.

"The mathematical analysis of the mechanical conception of a Saturnian ring is not in place in a discussion of this nature, but by imparting to the postulated meteors in the swarm orbits not widely variant from that of the moon's, and in a similar direction, their initial velocities at impact were small as compared with those created by the moon alone. Since the course of these moonlets were parts of curved orbits with the moon at their focus, they can not justly be considered as straight lines. By restricting these meteors to a thin plane ring, and assuming a fairly equable distribution through this plane, the distribution of impact angles deduced by Gilbert yields a curve in which 58 per cent. deviate from the vertical less than 20 degrees; 70 per cent. less than 30 degrees, while 80 per cent. fall within 40 degrees from the true vertical. To the vertical infalls consequent upon this condition is due the prevalent circularity of the craters.

"Laboratory experiments with a lead disk 5.5 inches in diameter and about 0.5 inches thick as a target, into which .22 caliber bullets of the same material were fired, demonstrate experimentally the effects produced by the impacting moonlets upon the moon's surface. Interesting replicas of the moon's crater forms were thus obtained by the writer. . . . . .

"The foregoing cursory discussion of the moonlet impact doctrine, adhering to purely physical lines of reasoning, has revealed a hypothesis which logically and comprehensively illuminates the varied and obscure phenomena of our satellite, the moon, and reconciles theory with the details revealed by the telescope. As Professor Gilbert fittingly remarked: 'The impact theory applies a single process to the entire series, correlating size variation with form variation in a rational way. It brings to light the history of a great cataclysm, whose results include the remodeling of vast areas, the flooding of crater cups, the formation of irregular *maria*, and the conversion of mere cracks to rills with flat bottoms. . . . In fine, it unites and organizes as a rational and coherent whole the varied strange appearances whose assemblage on our neighbor's face can not have been fortuitous.'



"GROOVING" ON A LUNAR LANDSCAPE.

Made, perhaps, by a moonlet striking a glancing blow.

"Through the inconceivably gradual process of accretion the substances which were busied to form the moon's mass did not undergo fusion. Consequently, the motive force for the initiation of volcanic processes was never present in our satellite. And even had molten lava underlaid the lunar crust, the absence there of seas in the dark *maria* went bail for the immunity of the moon against the ravages of volcanic fury. . . . . .

"Thus, meteors, or rather moonlets, act as protagonist to the solution of the lunar enigma—Rosetta stones by which we may comprehensively decipher the age-old lunar hieroglyphic and evoke a clear conception of what went before our tardy advent upon the scene of things cosmic."

BEES AS ADVANCE GUARDS—Man has for centuries impress various animals into his service for military purposes, but it has remained for the Germans in East Africa to mobilize bees against the enemy. According to a story in *La Nature* (Paris), this is just what was done early in the war when English troops had set out from Mombasa toward the neighboring German port of Tanga, the terminus of the Woshi Railroad. "The country is covered with a thick forest traversed by narrow paths. In the trees near the latter the Germans had placed swarms of bees which had been stupefied by smoke and then placed in leather bottles." The bottles were closed by covers or stoppers connected with cords and wires which were laid across the paths, but carefully concealed in sand or underbrush. When the regiments of the Loyal North Lancashire and the Cashmere Fusileers arrived they promptly fell into the unexpected trap. When their feet caught in the cords the covers were pulled off the novel hives and the doughty little warriors rushed out furious for the attack. The British soldiers were completely routed, some men receiving as many as a hundred stings.

THE METRIC "MYTH"

THAT ONE OF THE BEST EXAMPLES of myth-development in human history is the progress of the case for the metric system is the somewhat startling charge made by Mr. F. A. Halsey, editor *emeritus* of *The American Machinist* (New York). The acceptance of this "mythical" case, asserted to be "without investigation or question," is called "a discreditable chapter in the history of modern science." The case for the metric system, as it now stands, Mr. Halsey goes on to say, is really based on five myths, which he states as follows and then proceeds to discuss, with the object of showing that they are in truth what he asserts them to be:

"1. The system is in universal use except in the United States, the British Empire, and Russia, and frequently Russia is placed in the metric column.

"2. The adoption of the system is easy and the transition period short.

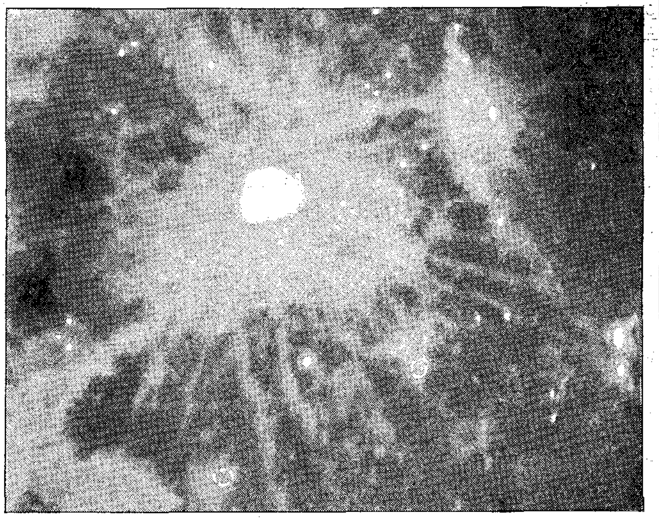
"3. The system leads to an important saving of time in calculations.

"4. The system leads to an important saving of time in primary education.

"5. The adoption of the system is important in the interest of foreign trade."

Myth number 1, Mr. Halsey says, is an outgrowth of number 2. Assuming that the system is easy of adoption, it follows that it must be in full use in all countries that have authorized it. This, he assures us, is by no means the case. The system is compulsory only in a few countries of Western Europe, and only in these is it in general use in trade. In countries where, as in Great Britain and the United States, the law is simply permissive, the old units have not been displaced. Says Mr. Halsey:

"The people everywhere show substantially unanimous preference for their old non-decimal units, even after, in some countries, several generations of use of the new and in spite of the imposition of legal penalties. This preference can be explained in two ways and in two only: Either the old units are preferred because they have been found better for their purpose than the new, after long trial of the latter, or the change from the old to the new system is so difficult that even compulsory laws are not able to bring it about. It is for the metric party to choose between the horns of this dilemma, either of which is fatal to their case.



COLOR THAT IS NOT LOCAL IN ORIGIN.

The bright streaks radiating from the two craters are believed due to the collisions of moonlets containing light-colored minerals.

"The broad fact stands out that in no country whatever—France included—have the people adopted the system in trade and commerce because of its supposed advantages. Wherever and to whatever extent it is used in trade and commerce, its use is due to compulsion. Were the advantages claimed for it real, compulsion would long ago have become unnecessary. The adoption of improvements is always because of their merits; and were the metric system an improvement, it would be adopted for that reason.

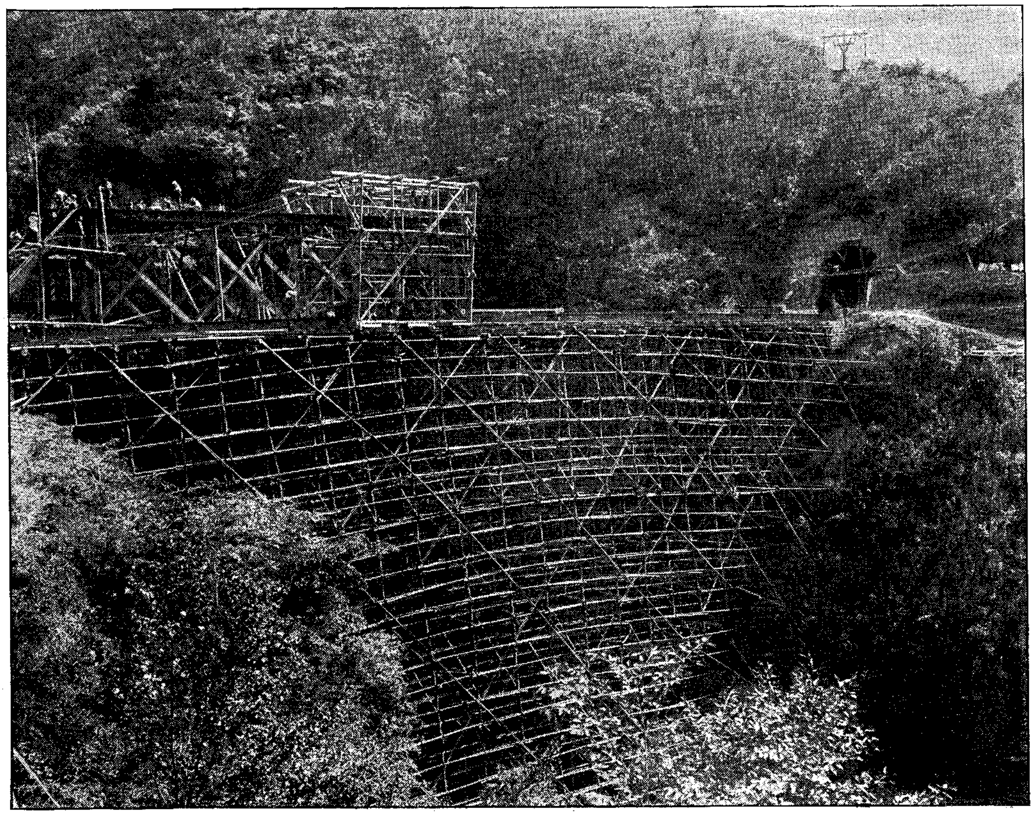
With regard to the claim that time is saved in calculation by the use of metric units, Mr. Halsey charges that it is based on the consideration of purely hypothetical problems. Kilometers may, of course, be reduced to millimeters simply by altering the position of a decimal point, while the reduction of miles to inches takes a lot of figuring. But, objects Mr. Halsey:

"The trouble with these problems is that they are purely hypothetical. No one has them to do—no reader of these pages has occasion to solve such problems outside of the schoolroom or laboratory. With the exception of feet and inches, which are used in combination, altho the tendency is against the practise, quantities are commonly express in a single unit. Thus the flow of aqueducts and the capacity of pumping engines and of city reservoirs are given in gallons and the strength of materials in pounds per square inch. Similarly, when we buy small quantities of things at the drug-store, we do it by the ounce and its fractions, while if we buy larger quantities at the grocery, we do it by the pound and its fractions—pounds and ounces being practically never mixed. Again, we buy milk by the quart, gasoline by the gallon, grain by the bushel, and cement by the barrel, but no reader of these pages ever sees the units used conjointly. The civil engineer uses the mile as his long, and the foot as his short, unit of length—these units being divided decimally for the purposes of measurement and calculation—but he seldom or never uses the two in combination. His unit of excavation is the cubic yard, but like the others it stands alone. Reduction, ascending and descending, among these units is among the rarest of problems, and the ratios between them are about the least important things that ever provoked a heated discussion. . . . . . .

"In commercial transactions no one has shown and no one can show the slightest advantage in the purchase of dry goods by the meter as against the yard, groceries by the kilogram as against the pound, or milk by the liter as against the quart. The claim which one often sees that the metric system would be a protection against short weight is, of course, absurd. There is nothing to prevent the making and using of short metric, with the same facility as short English, measures."

Turning next to the saving in time in primary instruction, Mr. Halsey denies it. There would even be a loss, he says, if the metric system were taught thoroughly, as it now is not. Coming finally to his last "myth"—the importance to our foreign trade of the adoption of the metric system—he says:

"The matter is as broad as it is long. If our goods are not acceptable in metric countries because of the units used in making them, metric goods should for the same reason be unacceptable here. We import vast quantities of such goods, but no reader of these pages ever heard the question raised. We buy these goods without thought or question regarding the system of measurements used in their construction.



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BRIDGE-BUILDING WITH BAMBOO.

Bamboo is probably the most useful thing that grows in the East. Here the Japanese are using a complex scaffolding of the slender stems as a temporary support for a steel railroad-bridge across a mountain gorge.

"There is a certain amount of information, as distinguished from construction, that should be given to a foreign buyer in his own units of measurement, be they metric or non-metric. Of machine tools, for example, the capacity or dimensions of the largest piece of work to which they are adapted, the dimensions of the space occupied, and the weight should be given in the customer's units. We print our catalogs for foreign buyers in their own languages, and it would be of large advantage to ourselves if we could conduct correspondence in those languages. This most of us can not do, but we can give commercial and general information and invoice goods in foreign weights and measures. This it is the most common of common sense to do, and this is all there is of the foreign-trade myth.

"To say that this involves the metric system is equivalent to saying that the printing of catalogs for, or the writing of letters to, Spanish America in the Spanish language involves the adoption of that language. To say that the steel mills of Pennsylvania shall change their entire mill practise and procedure, in order to invoice shipments in metric instead of English tons, is preposterous.

"Here again we place fact against imagination, and again imagination goes to the wall."

A BRIDGE OF GRASS—Under this title *The Popular Science Monthly* describes an interesting bit of false-work construction in Japan. The work is really of bamboo, but the writer justifies his heading by reminding us that since bamboo is a grass, the bridge illustrated is literally a grass bridge. We read:

"The intricate structure is the work of Japanese bridge-builders. Because lumber is scarce in Japan the engineers had to rely upon the serviceable bamboo. The bridge is 400 feet long and 125 feet high. Two steel members already span the cañon, supported by the bamboo poles. The largest pieces of wood to be used in the construction of the bridge are those forming the superstructure—round poles supporting the weight of the top steel beams. When the steel bridge was completed the bamboo false-work was removed to the next bridge-building job. Bamboo is a long-wearing material, so that the framework may be used over and over again."

THE SHEEP AND THE GOATS

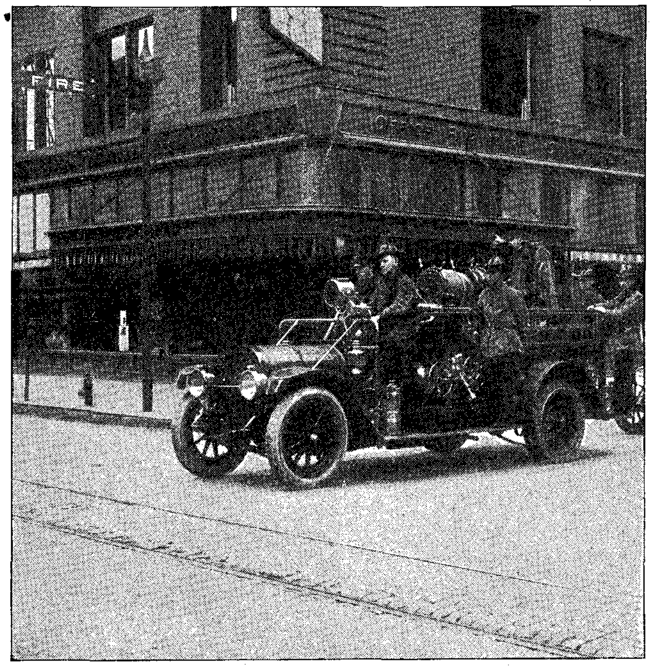
THE PROMINENCE given in the Scriptures to these animals as symbolic of two great classes of humanity has emphasized their contrasting peculiarities. That these contrasts are not limited to metaphor, or to literature, is shown by a recent discussion between the breeders and keepers of the two kinds of stock, especially with regard to their availability as an agency to convert brush-land into grass-land. We quoted, in our issue of January 13 last, from an article in *Town Development* (New York), to the effect that sheep will perform this kind of job "in a surprizingly short time," and that Angora goats "are no better rubbish-destroyers than sheep" and bring a smaller profit to the breeder. To all of this *The Angora Journal* (Portland, Ore., February) takes exception, noting at the outset, apparently as a sort of demerit, that the paper in which the article originated and The Digest, which quoted it, are "both published in New York"—a locality where obviously one's knowledge of both sheep and goats, in the true or zoological sense, must be limited to hearsay. It lets out the fact, incidentally, that goat's meat has been selling in large quantities as mutton. Says *The Journal:*

"Sheep are a grass-feeding stock; they will not eat brush unless forced to do so by absence of other pasturage. They will browse on scant pasture, leaving the hazel, willow, or other bushes to grow unmolested if any grass is to be had. On the other hand, goats will leave grass to sheep and cattle if any green tree or shrub growth is available. They prefer it. Sheep never stand upright on the hind legs to browse; goats will browse off the foliage and tender bark to a height of six feet and even higher. Forest officials have adopted goats as a means of keeping fire-breaks clear of underbrush. Goats are used to do the pioneering ahead of other live stock on new lands in many Western States.

"As to the profit in keeping goats compared with sheep, it may be well to consider the prices paid for raw products—wool from the sheep and mohair from the goats. Wool is being sold in the market, unscoured, or 'in the grease,' at 28 cents to 30 cents per pound. Mohair has been selling from 52 cents to 60 cents per pound, and the present quotations are above the latter figure. The average clip, as Robert M. Carrons, the correspondent quoted, will agree, runs from eight to ten pounds per head. The average clip from goats runs from three and one-half to five pounds, with the average near the five-pound mark. Thus $2.50 from each of the animals is not an excessive estimate. In the Kansas City, Chicago, and Fort Worth stock-yards goat meat has been sold in the past year as mutton, and retailed to householders in unlimited quantities as such. The price paid was within 50 cents per hundred pounds of that paid for sheep mutton, and it is, in fact, not to be distinguished from sheep mutton, else there would have arisen a protest from consumers. The prejudice against goats is unquestionable. It has been created by the inhabitant of the vacant city-lot—a neglected creature that was forced to get subsistence by any means it could. It gnawed the labels from tin cans to get the taste of the paste beneath—and acquired a reputation for eating tin cans. The goat of the open fields and prosperous farms is as different from the vacant-lot or common type as is the Hereford thoroughbred from the raw-boned cow of the city suburbs. The goat is the cleanest feeder of the live-stock world. It will not eat straw or hay that has been under foot. It nibbles the choicest bits of foliage and rejects all uncleanness. Its meat, therefore, is equally fit for human food with the flesh of the sheep. Present prices of goats for the range are well up to the prevailing figures for sheep. Mohair, the fleece of the Angora goat, is in strong demand for plushes for upholstery and for ladies' cloaks and furs. Long mohair for wigs brings as high as twenty dollars per pound. Palm Beach cloth is made entirely of mohair. It is the most durable textile fabric known to the weaver's art. The industry is little over thirty years old in the United States. The first importation of Angora goats was made in 1849, but the commercial importance of the industry was not recognized until late in the eighties. It is growing steadily and demand for stock can not be supplied."

RAILWAY-SIGNALS IN THE STREETS

THE "SAFETY-FIRST" IDEA has affected the public as well as the railways, and traffic officers at busy street-intersections in cities have become a necessity. But regulation that is satisfactory for the slower traffic may be compared to the simple types of interlocking plants used for unimportant points on the railways. Crossings with heavy fast trains require better protection and are now properly guarded by the best interlocking devices that science and brains can produce. In like manner, says Mr. W. D. Cleveland in *The Signal Engineer* (Chicago), it has also become necessary for a city to provide better protection for its high-speed automobile fire-department equipment where traffic is congested. A comparatively new idea in signaling for this purpose, recently developed in the city of Portland, Oregon, is described by Mr. Cleveland. It is of importance, he says, because it promises to reduce accidents to the public, prevent lawsuits, and save thousands of dollars in damage to fire-apparatus. He goes on:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Signal Engineer," Chicago.

A STREET FIRE-SIGNAL SET.

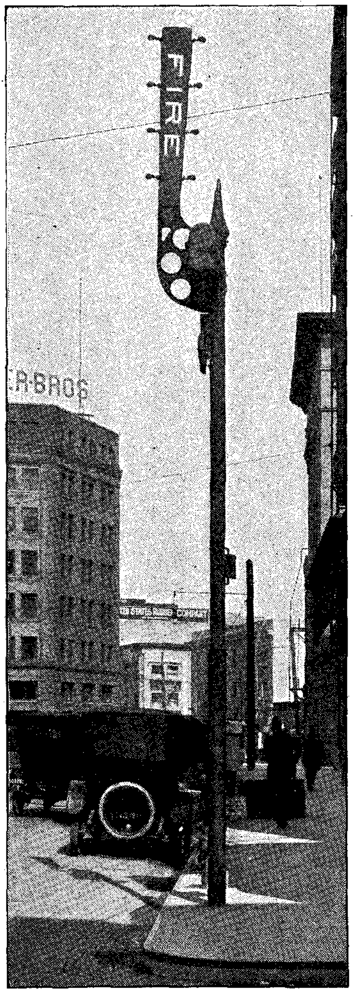
"Railway-signals were adopted because it was known that the railroads were getting satisfactory results with them and that they had passed the experimental stage. Therefore, by adopting this type of signal, which has approached a state of perfection, the city saved experimenting with other devices. Another point in favor of railway-signals for this use was that when the power is off, or anything goes wrong, they will automatically go to stop, altho the bell will not ring nor the lights burn. If the power were off and the signal at stop, any one passing such a fire-signal would be violating the traffic rules and could be punished, since absolutely no excuse is acceptable to a police magistrate.

"Up to the present time, Portland has installed seven of these . . . signals in different parts of the city, and it is the intention to add a few each year, so that within a few years the city will be one of the best-signaled cities in the United States. . . . . . .

"The signal mechanism is . . . clamped to a mast made from old pipe by the fire department. This is an interesting feature, showing the adaptability of the signal to any kind of a pole or structure. Unlike the railway signal, the usual ladder is not used, but the inspector takes with him a small wooden ladder when making his rounds. In order to place the signal safely above street traffic a height of 16 feet was adopted as standard. . . . . . .

"All telephone and fire-alarm telegraph circuits start from the office of the superintendent of fire-alarm and police telegraph, where are located all electrical devices controlling the fire-telegraph circuits for the entire city. Adjoining the office is the storage-battery room, where all the energy is received for the fire-alarm telegraph. Any call coming in by telephone or telegraph is received here first, before any fire company receives it, and it is the duty of the attendant to lower the fire-signals to the stop position for the particular fire company answering that call. The city is laid out in routes for each company answering a call, and if a general alarm is given they follow a certain prescribed route. In this way the fire-signals can be raised in a few minutes after the fire company has passed any of them, as each company reports when it leaves its quarters. In this way it does not disarrange the street-car schedule nor cause traffic to become congested too much on one street, as only the signals protecting that certain route are down. It is the duty of the firemen to watch the fire-signals, and if they find one raised before they reach it, the speed of the fire-apparatus must be decreased from 35 to 10 miles per hour.

"The cost of maintenance of these signals is so small as to be almost negligible. The alternating-current signals cost about $4 per year for power, and the direct-current signals are operated at $6 per signal per year; these prices are flat rates, as no meters are used, and include everything at the signal, such as the operation of signal-motor, lights, and bell."



A STREET FIRE-SIGNAL BETWEEN FIRES.

TEAM-WORK IN GERM-LAND

A "COMMON COLD" is a mixture of diseases—the product of team-work on the part of several different kinds of bacteria. This, we are assured by Dr. Irving W. Voorhees, writing in *American Medicine* (New York, February), is the reason why so many colds successfully resist all ordinary remedies. If a cold were not so familiar a disease that it has become an object of contempt, not to say of ridicule, we might know it as it is—not only one of the most uncomfortable of maladies, but the forerunner, often, of much worse afflictions. The medical profession, says Dr. Voorhees, is now agreed that a cold is something more than an annoyance. Associated with the "cold" germ, or micrococcus of catarrh, there is not infrequently the germ of pneumonia or that of tuberculosis. Once the soil is prepared by what seems to be an infection of no real significance, there is no telling what complications may ensue. The doctor goes on:

"Because a cold is an acute infectious disease it should never be neglected. If its tendency to infect were widely understood, it would be one of the reportable conditions along with scarlet fever and diphtheria, and no physician could pass it by carelessly without laying himself open to severe criticism and a fine for neglecting a public duty.

"Because most people seem to recover from a cold with no more apparent aftermath than unpleasant memories, it is looked upon as a necessity of modern life, or at least as an unkind visitation of fate. Nevertheless it is only too often the precursor of a prolonged illness and, ultimately, of a fatal issue. The determined effort of the Board of Health of New York City to prevent droplet infection in public conveyances ought to be heartily supported. It may be an impossible task, but it is surely worth trying. Perpetual warfare ought to be waged against those who wilfully cough and sneeze 'into the open' without protecting the face with a handkerchief. It is common practise to go through the paroxysm first and to produce the handkerchief afterward, and it is perfectly surprizing to see people do this whose every gesture would indicate that in all other respects they had been perfectly brought up. . . . Spitting on the floor is in reality much less dangerous to public health than this sputtering of fresh germ-laden spray into the airways of defenseless passengers. Coughing or sneezing into the strong sunlight gives one a very vivid impression of how far particles can be projected even tho the word bacteria may be unknown to him. During every moment of our earthly existence we are constantly inhaling and exhaling. Many thousands of cubic feet of air are thus taken in and given out during each day, and this goes on at night just as well as during our waking period. Imagine, therefore, what takes place when a person with an acute cold, for instance, enters a crowded hall. . . . . .

"It is coming to be recognized more and more that many, if not most, of the acute infectious diseases are air-borne. This must be true, for they first manifest themselves on the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract. Scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, and many other like infections of childhood first manifest themselves in the nose and throat. Only recently it has been abundantly proved that infantile paralysis is caused by a very minute organism recoverable from cultures of the nose and throat."

If it were possible to isolate every person having a cold, colds would become as rare as smallpox, Dr. Voorhees thinks. Since this is not possible, what can be done to limit the infection? First, he answers, we can teach a certain percentage of humanity how to avoid scattering the germs. He goes on to explain:

"The more intelligent element can be taught how all infections are spread, and can be depended on to exercise the same kind of care that surgeons and nurses employ in the operating-room in preventing the transmission of germs from one patient to another. All discharges should be burned and not handled by innocent persons who know nothing of the ways of transmission. Inexpensive handkerchiefs should be used and promptly destroyed, not washed in public laundries. The patient should be taught that his hands and clothing catch the discharge and may transmit it to others. Close contact (kissing, petting, etc.) should be interdicted.

"A very important thing is to secure prompt and efficient treatment at the very beginning. In going over my personal records, I find that fully 95 per cent. of all patients coming for treatment do not appear before the third or fifth day. The infection is by that time pretty thoroughly established and constitutional symptoms of headache, chilly sensations, muscular pains, fatigue, etc., are in evidence. Very seldom has any effectual effort been made to check the trouble at its source in the nose or throat, while strenuous measures have often been adopted toward constitutional attack. A purgative, hot mustard foot-baths, quinin and whisky, aspirin, Turkish bath, some concoction prescribed by an obliging druggist, and many things based on superstition and ignorance have all been tried before consulting the nose and throat specialist, who can see just where the trouble lies and treat it accordingly. Direct application of antiseptic agents to the original focus of infection in the nose, throat, or lungs is now possible by refined methods which are efficient in 90 per cent. of all cases. . . . . .

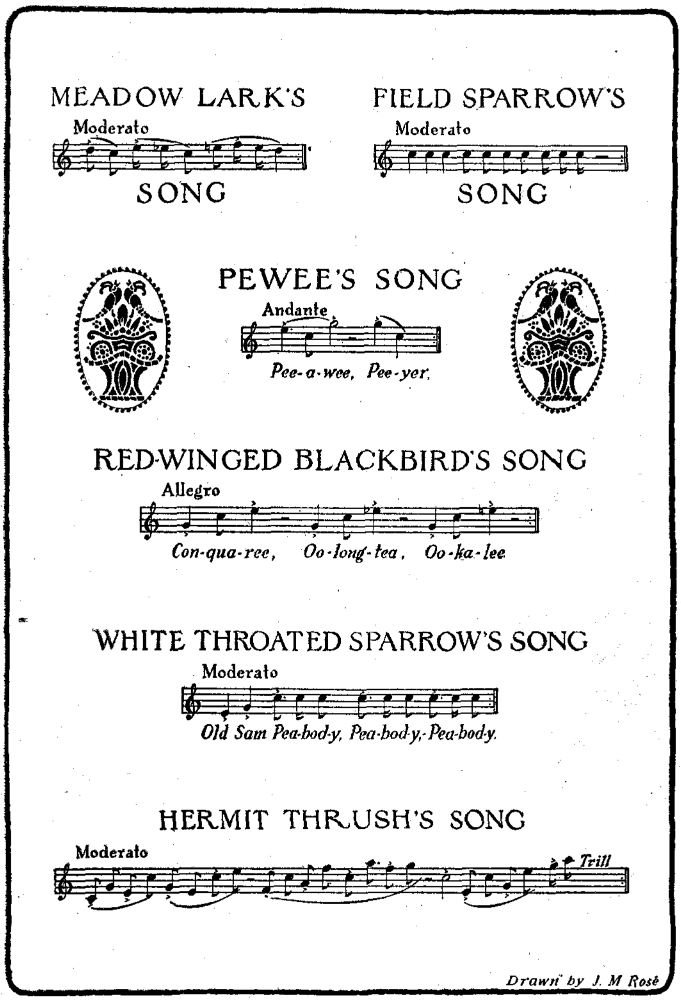
"When local treatment is instituted at home it usually consists in inhalations. These, while of undoubted occasional value, are not sufficiently concentrated to be of bactericidal use. There is no doubt that when a cold is well under way, constitutional treatment must often be combined with local measures, but not in every case, for just so soon as the local condition improves the general symptoms clear up also. Local treatment can not be self-applied, for it is obviously impossible for any one who does not know the anatomy of the nose to see what he is doing —in fact, the specialist does not always find it easy even with all his resources. . . . . .

"This direct method of treatment is so successful that it is perfectly surprizing how few people know that it can be done. If it were widely known days of anxious suffering could be avoided. Every nose and throat specialist is equipped to carry it out thoroughly and efficiently."

LETTERS - AND - ART

HOW THE BIRDS SING

An Irishman who had been born and reared with the sound of the skylark in his ears once said, "There are no song-birds in America." But, then, he had spent his sojourn here mainly in New York, where the songless English sparrow monopolizes bird attention. "Environment first gave the bird the need to sing, by impressing its mood upon him," says Alida Chanler in *The New Country Life* (Garden City). Perhaps this is an indictment of New York, for she also says "only character itself affects character." Also, "The earth moods alone are powerful; they are steady, or if they change they evolve slowly, as character changes." Therefore, she thinks, "they influence the character of live and impressionable creatures inhabiting them." There are land-birds that "range so far across varying landscapes that no earth mood gains predominance over them." Such a "cosmopolitan" bird is the sparrow, who is here called "a tramp, undistinguished in voice or appearance, not to mention manners." The crow is credited with a "little better breeding," and some taste, since he prefers country life to cities. Still, he's a "highway robber, and instead of a song he has elaborate signals for his fellows." Cedar waxwings, called "Bohemians" in Europe, roam through many countries in flocks of a dozen or more. But the water-thrush, we are told, "has a ringing song that suggests the waterfalls beside which he lives; the red-winged blackbird's voice is reedy and liquid, quite apart from our association of him with bulrushes and lazy-flowing marsh streams; the dry-voiced chipping sparrow lives inland and sings like a cricket in a tree." In such a vein the writer disentangles the bird-song from the character of the bird-home:



Courtesy of "The New Country Life."

THE BIRD'S SONG CAGED.

"All birds sing to our whistling octaves, or even higher."

"It is early spring. Steam hovers over wet, brown leaves, and lengthened shadbush-buds follow the sun on its westward course. Scattered little spruce-trees on the lawn look dark and forbidding against the fresh green of young grass. A tiny stream bubbles near by, and that is the only sound. Then a bird begins to sing. It is a definitely shaped little song: a staccato note of introduction repeated three times, a quick downward run of half a dozen notes, and a nondescript buzz, high-pitched, to end off with. The voice is sprightly, and since the singer is beside water, the run has a gurgling quality. It would be dry in a brother who happened to live by the roadside, for this is the song-sparrow, the most sensitive of all our singers. The quality of his voice depends on the surroundings of each individual bird rather than on the chosen haunts of the whole species. The order of notes also varies, sometimes the buzz is left out, and sometimes the run comes first of all, so that it would be misleading to write one formula for all songs of these sparrows. Yet it is easy to recognize song-sparrows everywhere by the repeated note and the sprightly delivery. Their songs are of light-hearted pleasure and youth, of gallantry and careless charm.

"There are song-sparrows in every country-lane, in every little garden. Sometimes, in the same kind of shrubbery that they like, a brown thrasher can be found. He is quite a rare bird, and his song is rather of restrained passion than of care-free joy. His voice is much like the English blackbird's, comparatively low-pitched. He sings in triplets or groups of two or of four notes, each group repeated once or maybe twice, and separated by a slight pause from the next group. It is an intricate song, classic in form when compared to the way most birds sing. It is divided up into metrical lines, some couplets, some even in triplets. The only lapse of form is in the ending, which comes as soon as the thrasher wants to stop singing. This is true of all bird-songs. Some birds repeat one regular phrase over and over, so that it is possible to describe their song as a unit repeated indefinitely. But most birds ramble on, or stop, with no form at all. Our barred staff is therefore not very well suited to interpreting bird-songs. In the reproduction, accented notes are marked individually, and bars are dispensed with altogether. The pitch of high-singing birds is naturally hard to determine, so instead of attempting accuracy of key, the songs have been written in the easiest keys."

All birds sing in our whistling octaves, or even higher, it is affirmed. "Their small size makes them sensitive to quicker vibrations than we can detect, and our speaking voices must be to them as the lowing of a cow is to us." We are made acquainted with others:

"Suddenly there is a single note, repeated deliberately, then hurriedly, till it runs to a passionate trill. It is the field-sparrow. He sings as well as the best-trained Harz canary, yet Nature has been his only teacher. The song is perfect in its simplicity, it thrills with joy as of realized dreams, of happiness attained. Another singer of the fields, less passionate as he is more serene, is the meadow-lark. His clear, high whistles float in swinging sweetness like incense over the country. The notes are smooth tones and half-tones in two downward runs of three to five notes each, the second run starting above the first, and ending on or about the first note. The whole is sung as if with one breath. The poignancy of this song actually voices the beauty of far-flung meadows. It has the flowing ease of swift, natural motions, as the grace of a leaping deer. Quite a different note of the fields is struck by the bobolink, whose mood is one of rollicking humor. His quick-sprinkled notes sparkle up with delight, and seem to be bubbling with rapture. At first low, as the sound of a brook tumbling into cavernous little pools, the notes rise pell-mell, all jumbled up and scintillating like spray in the sunshine, till they are lost in sounds too high to be distinguished by our sense of pitch.

"Beyond the fields there is a road, bordered on the farther side by deciduous woods. Along this road, in the oak-branches overhead, a red-eyed vireo prattles all day long. Warble and pause, warble and pause, the two alternate with exasperating regularity. The warble is of four or five notes that have no particular tone-quality, and run rapidly in designs that remind one of five-finger exercises. Each pause lasts as long as one warble, and there is something cut and dried about this which makes the vireo an excellent sympathizer for matter-of-fact moods. But such moods are in themselves so unsympathetic that one presses forward into the woods to escape this vireo's small talk. In the restful company of motionless, silent, yet living trees, peace very soon returns. A wood pewee is singing in the distance. With languorous nonchalance he repeats, '*Pee-a-wee, pee-yer.*' There is nothing matter of fact about the pewee. His is the luxurious ease of the contented loafer. His soothing drawl lulls to meditation; all tension relaxes, and nature's mood of brooding content fills the woods."

It may seem fantastic to put actual words or even verbally exprest sentiments into the mouths of birds, yet who has not felt that he has heard the birds form sentences perhaps more complete than that attributed to the green warbler, "'Tis, 'tis, 'tis sweet here," or the other warbler who finds it "too late to register." Once giving way to this interpretative mood, it comes easy to hear such things as these:

"Back of the trees rise granite rocks, gray with dry mosses. Here and there hemlocks are grouped among the oaks and maples, and singly a few white pines stand among the rocks. From one of these comes a lisping call, the chickadee's familiar voice—'*Chi-dee-dee-dee, er-slips-er-wee,*' and other funny little sounds. Then from the lisps and calls a song emerges, two exquisite notes well within our whistling range, the first a tone or two higher than the second. From another pine two more notes answer the first two, as a chickadee over there takes up the tune. It is great fun to imitate these whistles, for the chickadees answer quite readily. Other birds answer to their call-notes, but never to their songs. Perhaps this is the chickadee's call, and his less musical lisping he considers a song! After listening to both call and song for a while, one is conscious of a background of many little songs, all of different accent but of one tone quality, a high, unobtrusive kind of a tone. These are the songs of different species of warblers. In describing them it is necessary to use phrases which suggest contrasted consonants, for the vowels are usually nothing but double *e;* also the tone-pitch of one kind of warbler is apt to be identical with that of another kind. Among other birds the same pitch is shared by all of one species (except chickadee whistles), but not by related species. The black-throated green warbler seems to say, '*Trees, trees, see the trees,*' with rising inflection. Then he exclaims more rapidly: '*'Tis, 'tis, 'tis sweet here.*' One of the hooded warbler's songs, which is not mentioned in books that give his other two songs, is '*Too late, too late to register.*' This warbler really belongs to a louder-voiced type than the 'double *e*' singers, as his two other songs show: '*You must come to the woods or you won't see me,*' and '*Come if you care to.*'

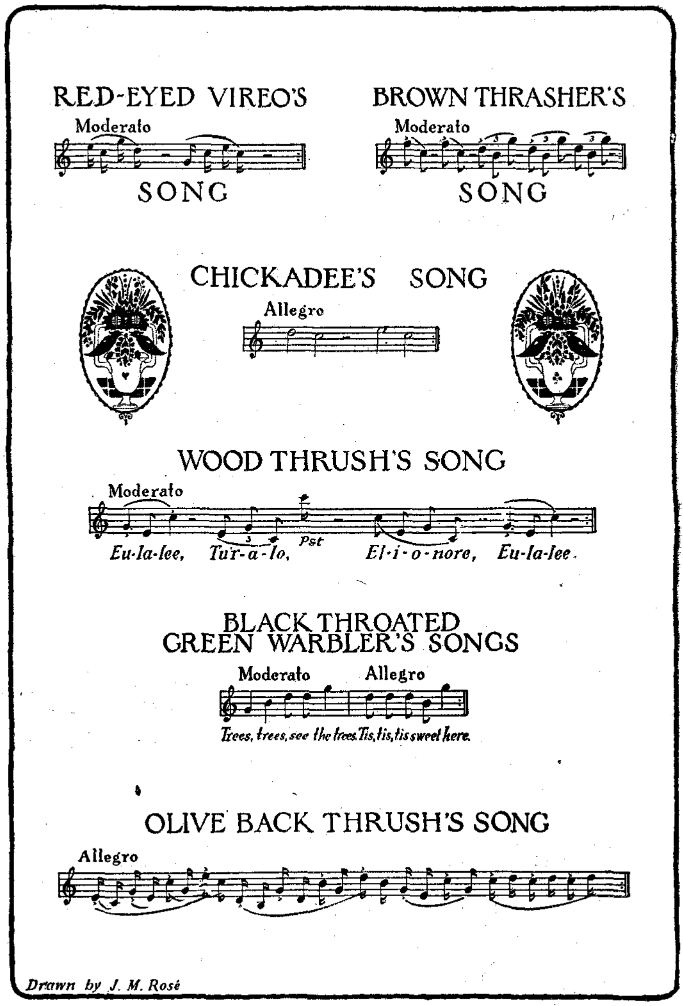
"Prominent among the other loud-voiced warblers are the ovenbird, water-thrush, and Maryland yellowthroat. These three have flight-songs, which are ecstatic forms of their usual songs. It is night, the shadows are very deep, and the silence also. Then, as if shot from a bow, a vibrant song shoots out from the trees. Breaking from the woods, it rises high overhead, curves, and falls back into silence and shadow. It is the ovenbird's flight-song, heard only in the remote woods. His familiar call of '*teacher, teacher, TEACHER*' is to this song as prose is to poetry. There are enough 'teacher' calls in the flight-song to identify the singer, as there are enough outlines by moonlight to recognize the landscape. . . . . . .

"Nature's ways are different from ours. We must have open minds to understand her, to seek her in her world, so unlike our own. Sympathy answers to sympathy. Law-bound Nature can not come to us, so we must go to her and learn her language if we would lift ever so slightly the veil of mystery that shrouds her. Taming shy animals or feeding birds—such things alone are not the key to her heart.

"Not to read human ways into Nature, but to study her sympathetically for her own sake, is to be a nature-lover. And she rewards her lovers with a constant source of joy that no man can take away."

AUTHORS AND ARTISTS AS "VIGILANTES"

NOT TO BE SHAMED by the college boys, authors and artists have begun mobilization, and formed in New York a society under the name of the Vigilantes. Their purpose, announced at their first meeting, is to devise "ways and means to drive the peace-at-any-price men to cover, to arouse the youth of the nation to their duties in peace and war, and to carry on a propaganda that will thrill the country in what they call the hour of peril." According to the New York *Sun* this vigilant band numbers such well-known names as Irvin S. Cobb, who was on the European scene as a war-correspondent in the first days of the conflict, James B. Connolly, George Ade, Wallace Irwin, Augustus Thomas, Jesse Lynch Williams, Mark Sullivan, Joe Mitchell Chapple, Julian Street, James Montgomery Flagg, Lawrence Abbott, Porter Emerson Browne, and Charles Hanson Towne. The writers have planned the most "expensive" publicity campaign ever developed in America; "expensive," comments *The Sun*, "if the services of the artists and authors were to be paid for at usual rates, for they plan to furnish articles daily for the newspapers." One of the speakers at the first gathering, Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, the banker, declared that "as each French youth dies in battle in France, so the mantle of responsibility is falling upon the shoulders of American boys." If the Vigilantes could drive home this idea, he said, "they could accomplish a good that could not be measured by any standards." It is no small audience, the 25,000,000 readers of daily newspapers that the Vigilantes plan to reach. George Ade was another speaker, who dropt not his usual witticisms, but words of sardonic flavor, that *The Sun* thus passes on to us:



Drawn by J. M. Rosé

TRY THESE ON THE BIRDS AND SEE HOW MANY ANSWER.

"George Ade said the time has come 'to drive home to the people of one-cylinder type that whether we have war or not we must have universal service.' He remarked that altho America is first in many things, the country also is first in having a vast number 'of half-baked liabilities between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five.' The American youth, he continued, is fresher than green paint, than which nothing is fresher. He then went on to emphasize the fact that these boys must be taught their civic duties and must be aroused to their responsibilities.

"Mr. Ade talked of the people of Missouri who sent 'Bill Stone to the Senate, whereas some people thought he should have been sent to some institution.' He emphasized the necessity of telling the boys of the country that the present war is a struggle between 'despotism and democracy and if despotism wins everybody must get ready to wear a collar made in Germany.'"

THE PASSING ERA OF THE PEN

THE GOLDEN DAY is foreseen by an English writer when humanity will become released from "the slavery of the archaic, laborious, untidy, slow, and thought-clogging pen." In place of the little nib that has been thought mightier than the sword he sees a "universal typewriter." For his own people the embargo put by exigencies of the shipping problem on the importation of the typewriter, dubbed by him that "little God-send to toiling humanity," is viewed as a means of hastening the golden day. For British inventors and manufacturers can now be spurred by this opportunity to place upon the market the universal typewriter that will cost only a few dollars. The writer, Mr. Twells Brex, proceeds in the London *Daily Mail* in a sort of prose ode to the prosaic instrument that is supposed to be tolerated for business but eschewed for any personal use:

> "One of the reforms of the hard-working, efficiency-craving lean years in front of us will have to be the abolition of the pen. No one accustomed to using a typewriter ever uses a pen again willingly. People who use a typewriter harden their hearts to write with it even their most private letters. Their relatives and friends contend that the typewriter kills personality and individuality. They cease to grumble when they discover that typewritten letters are twice as long and 'newsy,' and always legible. I know a man who proposed in a typewritten letter and was accepted in another typewritten letter. This marriage is not less happy than other men's.
>
> "There are schools for typewriting, but one wonders what they have to teach. There is little to learn. Four years ago I sat down to my own beloved machine as an absolute novice. It was alarming for half an hour. The first complete sentence I wrote ran as follows:
>
> "'f£Gaar% L*P&zglarg ot :J@zodipl=and yncwerpsy tum.'
>
> "But I had so far mastered the typewriter that before the day was out I had typed a column for a page of *The Daily Mail.* In two days I could write faster than with the pen; in two weeks my typewriter had earned its cost in work that I would never have done except by its inspiration and ease.
>
> "The sight of the keyboard of his typewriter inspires a writer just as the sight of the keyboard of a piano inspires a musician. It is a ludicrous superstition that typewriting cramps literary imagination or facility; just as ludicrous as the other superstition that typewritten letters contain no individuality of the writer. A logical extension of that latter absurd argument would be that the printing-press destroys individuality and quality even more. But I have never heard any one yet say that Keats's 'Ode to the Nightingale' or Hamlet's soliloquy is literary dead mutton because they can not be read in the author's hand.
>
> "The pen, the horrible, sticky, toilsome pen, kills inspiration and balks work. Think of a workman's tool that is so awkward that the mere constant use of it incurs a muscular-nervous disease! How many great works may not have been lost to the world by 'writers' cramp'? What further glorious plays might not Shakespeare have written had he possest a typewriter? I have always believed, too, that the ignorance of his age of typewritten documents was the undoing of King John; he never would have signed Magna Carta had he been able to read what was in it.
>
> "As long as there are checks and receipts to sign, autographs to be penned to letters, and dark places in the world where a typewriter can not be hired for a few pence, children will still have to learn the horrible task of the pen. But give them a chance in the keen days to come by teaching them to typewrite as a matter of routine."

"HEARING" AND "SEEING" PLAYS

THE THEATER IN AMERICA is likely to show very early the effects of the war. Accessions to our stage from the warring countries have been many, and, more important still, among these accessions have been men like the Russian, Ordynsky, and the Frenchman, Jacques Copeau. The former has imprest his stage-craft in several productions, notably the pantomime "Sumurun"; the latter is at present feeling his way, giving lectures on the art of the theater such as made his name prominent in Paris at the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier. Next year he will direct the French Theater of New York, and it is to be expected that he will realize for us what Mr. André Gide said of his work in Paris: "That the scenic art, the most artificial, the most adulterated and disgraced of all arts, could become again, in spite of the times, of actors, and even spectators, the swift, merry, and vigorous play of the mind it was once and aspires to be again—this is the miracle Jacques Copeau has permitted us to witness." How the problem of regeneration, born of our present situation, presents itself to a European mind may be inferred from the article written by Mr. Ossip Dimov, a Russian dramatist temporarily sojourning here, for the new-born *Vestnik Ameriki* (American Messenger, New York). "A European who observes American theatrical life involuntarily compares it with the stage which he saw on the other side of the ocean," he says. And the difference he succinctly characterizes in the formula: "In Europe they *hear* a play; in America they *see* a play." For—

> "On the American stage everything is 'seen,' everything is clear, logical, fitted, and rounded. Nothing is left unsaid, nothing is left to conjecture. The ear hears ordinary, so to say, 'every-day words,' that is, it hears nothing new, unexpected. The realism of the play, the naturalness of the acting, are often carried to perfection, for the spectator's eye will notice any wrinkle and will not believe, will not accept, the play. In America the theater is a spectacle first of all. It is theatrical, the action in it develops regularly, with more or less logic. The spectator *sees* how the events are progressing, how they gather into a storm-cloud. He sees also the dénouement—for the most part a happy one. . . . . . .
>
> "In Europe the writing of plays is concentrated in the hands of a few people more or less gifted. L. Andreyev and Hauptmann, Herman Bahr, d'Annunzio, and Hamsun lead the theater, lead the theatrical masses, educate and produce actors. The inspiration of personalities gives color, vigor, and life to the theatrical existence of all Europe. Not infrequently one man, by the force of his talent, revolutionizes the whole theatrical order of Europe (Sardou, Ibsen). In the Old World a dramatist leads the masses.
>
> "In the New World, with rare exceptions, we observe the opposite: the mob leads the author. The mass has subjugated the individual. The leaders of the theatrical life—stage-managers, artists, actors, playwrights—first of all have before them the stern face of the mob, a many-headed monster called the theatrical spectator. The theater openly and fully serves the masses of the many-millioned population. Starting upon this principle, a play, before its performance, is changed and remodeled dozens of times. This is too long, and that is too short; this dialog is not sufficiently amusing, and that monolog is too pathetic. . . . With scissors in their hands the theatrical 'cutters' trim the drama, alter, and paste. . . . The play is adapted to the average general taste.
>
> "Naturally, under such conditions of 'creation' it is easy to prevent a theatrical crisis. For thus is averted a dangerous difference between the author and the spectator, between the stage and the public. And if it is difficult to raise the spectator to the level of the stage, it is easy for the stage to lower itself to the level of the parterre.
>
> "One more condition prevents the occurrence of that ruinous and undesirable break. The American theater hardly ever

departs from the realm of most ordinary, every-day realism, *i.e.*, from the form most liked by the spectator. All the quests and experiments (and consequently the failures) of the European innovators have scarcely touched the stage here. Symbolism, impressionism, etc., are apt to send chills up the back of a theatrical manager on Broadway. The theater is rudely realistic, photographic, and naturalistic to the point of tastelessness. 'Just like life' is the motto of David Belasco, an expert in these matters, who puts all his energy into the production of a 'real sunset' or a 'genuine dinner' on the stage. The theater has become petrified in that photographic state and has taught the public to perceive superficially and think lightly. Soulless imitations of naturalness are seen in everything, beginning with the character and ideas of the play (which is altered ten times before the *première*) and ending with little details of scenery."

For such reasons as these, Mr. Dimov thinks "European taste reconciles itself with difficulty to the American stage." But then the contrary is also true, for "the true Yankee is alien in spirit to the European theater." Continuing:

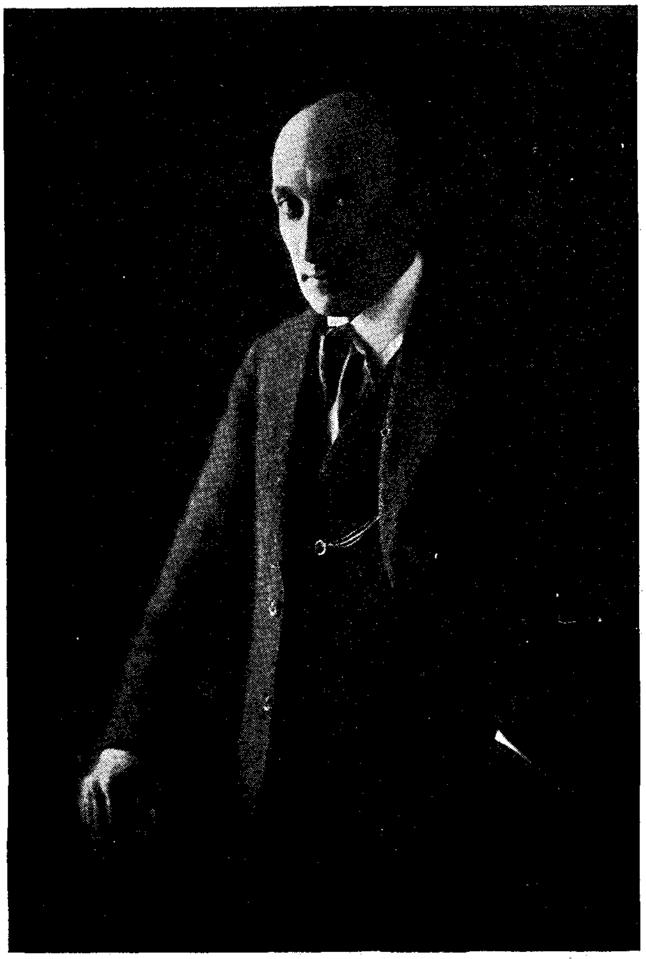
"Too different are the roads upon which the two theaters—of the Old World and the New—have traveled; too different are they in the main as well as in details.

"The European theater, in some form or another, has preserved its connection with those ancient theatrical performances which were closely related to the religious cult (the Greek theater, mysteries). The religious principle which permeated the European theater before has in the course of time degenerated into estheticism. But even in the works of the modern poets of the theater, Maeterlinck, Ibsen, partly Andreyev, one catches a religious ring, a mystical reflection.

"The American theater broke at once and sharply with all mystically transcendent principles. At best it moralizes; at its worst it is a cheap amusement for the satiate mob. The theater of Europe, in the persons of its best representatives—Ibsen, Hauptmann, d'Annunzio—has an individualistic character, a select audience. The American stage always sees before itself the mass, the mob, hundreds of thousands of people. To that mass are sacrificed the subtleness of art, the refinement of thought, the originality of the lonely spirit. The mass leads the author; he is only one of the mob, not the first above the mob, as in Europe. His play must appeal to each spectator on the balcony and in the parterre. Therefore an American play likes to appeal to the feeling of the spectator, not to his intellect. For feelings are more common, more primitive, less varied. Everybody will sympathize with the heroine who lost her husband, but the subtle philosophy of *Hamlet* will be received variously."

It is not a bad time, perhaps, to ponder some words of Copeau in which he sets forth the motive of his endeavors:

"Do you want me to say plainly the chief feeling which is at the bottom of our enterprise? It is indignation against the present state of the theater. Everywhere you find lack of will, of direction, of discipline; you find ignorance, laziness, disdain of talent, hatred of beauty, lower and lower plays, and even pleased reviewers. It would be useless to write strong plays to-day. They would find no theater to receive them, no atmosphere to live in. We will create this atmosphere."



JACQUES COPEAU.

"Thanks to his method, free from all theatrical and official contrivance," says the painter, Albert Besnard, "he will carry to America Molière's true language."

BOSTON'S MELTING-POT

A HALF-CENTURY of Boston's evening schools, just completed, finds that city in the possession of a most effective melting-pot. This year diplomas were awarded to 436 pupils from the evening high school and 433 from the elementary schools, where, of the 9,500 enrolled, nearly 6,000 were illiterates and 3,000 adults. "The most impressive note is struck by the great progress being made in the thorough Americanization of the foreigner," says a writer in the Boston *Transcript*. More than one-third of the pupils came from Russia and more than one-fifth from Italy. Other aspects of the work are presented:

"From the first, so it appears, the evening high school was carefully conducted, the teachers being secured for the most part from the English High School. With few exceptions, the teaching force at the present time is composed of fully qualified day-school teachers. In the beginning a small company of teachers sufficed, while to-day the number exceeds five hundred. The estimated average attendance in the elementary schools for the school year just completed is 3,600 pupils, and these elementary-school pupils are almost entirely foreign-born, either illiterate minors who are under legal compulsion to attend school or adults who attend of their own volition. The estimated average nightly attendance in the high schools is 2,900. Owing to the let-up in immigration, there has been a steady decline in attendance since the winter before the big war began. Last year two-thirds of the pupils in the evening elementary schools were pupils of foreign birth between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age. In the high schools pupils between sixteen and nineteen years old predominate. The industrial and trade-schools showed a combined registration, according to the latest published report, of about one thousand pupils. There are trade-schools for both boys and girls. In the industrial schools there is a predominating attendance of adults, two-thirds being men. With a single exception, all the high schools are now commercial in character, and the development along this line has been one of the most remarkable features of the evening schools in recent years, just as in the elementary schools the principal work nowadays consists of teaching grown-up aliens how to read and write English and how to become good citizens. The elementary schools, in fact, are to-day a 'melting-pot,' to use Zangwill's phrase, and the naturalization officials cooperate with the school authorities in seeing that every applicant for citizenship papers is brought into touch with the beneficent influences of the evening school. In some cases the pupils in the elementary schools are grandparents whose children's children are themselves attending in the daytime the very schools the old folk attend at night. In the Central Evening High School the course is much the same as that offered in the ordinary day high school, plus special courses in subjects demanded to any great extent by the pupils or by civic conditions. Among the subjects in which special instruction is given are Italian and Spanish. This Central Evening High School general course is extraordinarily broad, indeed, containing as it does some courses generally to be found only in the college curriculum."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHURCHES AND WAR

MILITANCY WAS SEEN again in many New York churches on the day preceding the reassembling of Congress. The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis declared before the people of Henry Ward Beecher's church that "it is the solemn duty of the people of the United States to send money, soldiers, and guns to France in the same ratio in which France sent them to us to develop the Constitution of the United States," and the son of Beecher, a deacon in the church, read a resolution which frowned on "an affirmation that a state of war exists," but called for "an out-and-out declaration." The resolution, which was passed and dispatched to Washington on the Monday following, declared that "this Republic should protect the rights of small nations and the sanctity of treaties, and, above all, should stand for liberty and humanity." The Baptist preacher, Rev. Dr. Haldeman, as the New York *Times* reports him, dealt with our state of unpreparedness as follows:

> "From the beginning there has been a strange inability on the part of this Government to see the truth. It was officially proclaimed that the people of America were too proud to fight. That phrase, like others of a kindred sort, has sunken indelibly into the page of history; nothing can ever wipe it out.
>
> "To-day, as a nation, we are shamelessly and criminally unprepared; and if to-morrow our sons, our brothers, and the splendid youth of America should be called to war, they would be sent forth as sheep to the slaughter; nor will history forgive or forget the crime of it."

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, of the Temple Beth-El, urged that no impression go abroad that the country is divided, and while advocating universal service, begged for loyal support of the Government. Father John Hughes, of the Paulist Fathers, spoke for the priesthood of his Church in saying:

> "We have shown the world that we Catholic priests could work in the trenches alongside of other men, and if this country is forced into war, then we priests are ready, and I say, God bless us. Let every man stand up and fight for his country and for his religion and follow our glorious flag of liberty wherever Congress and the President dictate."

The Billy Sunday tabernacle, prepared for the New York crusade, was dedicated on this day, without the presence of Billy Sunday, however. The patriotic note was sounded by Bishop Luther B. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was the principal speaker. He said:

> "With you to help him and with God above, Mr. Sunday will lift the level of the religious life of this city. People away from this city think of New York as money mad, as pleasure mad; but you have reared this place as a testimonial of your conviction that this city needs God.
>
> "In moments when the great principles of nations are in jeopardy men show whether they are patriots or partizans. If they are patriots they rise above the principles of party and are guided by the welfare of nations. This tabernacle is not adorned with rich hangings, like that first tabernacle of the Israelites in the wilderness. But here [laying his hand on the flag draped over the pulpit] is an ornament, here is a banner, here is a symbol which is so deep in our lives that we call it a holy thing.
>
> "To-day it is not a question of Jefferson or Hamilton in the nation. It is a question of Washington and Lincoln in the nation; and about those names and about this old flag must Americans gather as Americans never gathered before. In like manner I welcome the cooperation of denominations in this work; I hail gladly the day when it is not a question of Wesley or Calvin, not a question of creeds; when above all the personalities of human history we look into the face of Jesus Christ."

The anti-war note, however, was sounded by the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah, who said that more than two years of world-conflict had failed to shake his conviction that strife among God's children was never right and never would be countenanced from his pulpit. He is quoted in the press as uttering these words:

> "No man is wise enough, no nation is important enough, no human interest is precious enough, to justify the wholesale destruction and murder which constitute war.
>
> "These words, spoken in this place more than two years ago, I must reaffirm this day. Nothing has happened in this period to change my opinion of war. On the contrary, much has happened to confirm it. If war is right, then Christianity is wrong, false, a lie. If Christianity is right, then war is wrong, false, a lie.
>
> "No order of a President or a Governor will persuade me or force me to this business of killing. So long as I am your minister, the Church of the Messiah will answer no military summons. Other clergymen may pray to God for victory for our arms—I will not. In this church, if nowhere else in all America, the Germans will still be included in the family of God's children. No word of hatred shall be spoken against them, no evil fate shall be desired upon them. I will remember the starving millions of Belgium, Servia, Poland, and Armenia, whom my countrymen may neglect for the more important business of killing Germans. . . . . . .
>
> "If you say that this is a war of defense against wanton and intolerable aggression, I must reply that every blow which we have endured has been primarily a blow directed, not against ourselves, but against England, and that it has yet to be proved that Germany has any intention or desire of attacking us.
>
> "If you say that this war is a life and death struggle for the preservation of civilization against barbarism, I must ask you why we remained neutral when Belgium was raped, and were at last aroused to action, not by the cries of the stricken abroad, but by our own losses in men and money.
>
> "If you say that this war is a last resort in a situation which every other method, patiently tried, has failed to meet, I must answer that this is not true—that other ways and means of action, tried by experience and justified by success, have been laid before the Administration and wilfully rejected.
>
> "I deny without evasion that anything that I have said, or may say, can be interpreted as traitorous or disloyal. In time of war, as in time of peace; in the hour of sin, as in the hour of glory, I shall love my country and serve her to the end. Nothing that America can do can quench my passion for her beauty or divert my loyalty from her service. In this impending crisis with Germany I believe that she is wrong."

SHORTAGE OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS—Catholic Church authorities in Europe, *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) informs us, are appealing to congregations in this country for recruits to supply the gap made by the war in the ranks of the European priesthood. These appeals are said to come particularly from Italy, France, and Ireland, and, we read,

> "They state that so many Catholic priests are with the armies at war and so many of them have died or have been incapacitated from further service that many churches have been forced to close because of the lack of a priest. Young men have entered the army who might normally study for the priesthood, so the depleted ranks of the priests can not be filled in Europe. The seminaries of Rome report many vacant rooms. Missionary projects are being dropt in order to employ at home the priests who would carry them through.
>
> "Many aged priests have been prest into service and others find it necessary to conduct ceremonials in several churches on the same day, speeding in automobiles from one church to the other in order that at least one service may be held in each church. Boys are being encouraged to look forward to careers in the Church so the shortage may be overcome eventually.
>
> "Meantime the European Church authorities are looking to this country for recruits."

CHILD-CRIME IN WARRING GERMANY

A SAD INCREASE of crime among German children between the ages of twelve and eighteen is disclosed by Dr. Albert Hellwig in his recent book on "The War and Crime Among the Young," published in Germany and reviewed in the London *Daily Mail.* The German author is a police-court judge who, to get material for his work, "scoured German newspapers, obtained numerous reports from institutions and societies which care for the young, and finally he wrote direct to the police authorities in several hundred German towns." The last proof-sheets of the book went to press on June 27, 1916, we are told, so that almost exactly two years of war are covered. In our issue for July 8, 1916, we cited Judge Hellwig's article on the subject in *Grenzboten* (Berlin), where some generalizations were offered on the theme that now is presented with startling particulars. The British reviewer notes these details in his summary of the German work:

"In Berlin in 1915 there were twice as many crimes among the young as in 1914. Munich reported that in the first three months of 1915 the number of young criminals equaled the total for 1914. From Stuttgart came the news that crime had very considerably increased, especially among those of school-age. Frankfort rejoiced in a decrease of 55 per cent. of minor offenses but an increase of 40 per cent. in serious crimes.

"The German author is amazed at a long list of such reports, especially as hundreds of thousands of youths aged from sixteen to eighteen were not at home but in the German Army as volunteers.

"His conclusion is: 'From all these figures it is evident that crime among the young diminished in some places during the first months of the war. But afterward the increase was all the greater, at least in the larger towns, and as regards crimes tried before a judge and jury.'"

A few specimen crimes are selected:

"A servant-girl aged fifteen was tried by court martial at Greifswald and was sentenced to three years for setting fire to a granary. Two Potsdam youths who waylaid a beer-wagon and battered the driver senseless with his own beer-bottles obtained £11 16*s*. in loot. In Munich on May 1, 1915, a nine-year-old boy killed his sister, aged one year, by cutting her throat. At Oels (Silesia) a boy of seventeen heard in December, 1915, that a neighbor (her husband serving in the Army) had sold her horse and had the money at home. He went there, but the woman was out. After stealing the money he fetched an ax and murdered three children who had witnessed the theft. His arrest followed, but during the whole trial he showed not the slightest regret for the crime. His sentence was the highest possible—15 years' penal servitude.

"In Berlin, during the same month, Helene P—— killed her sister with a kitchen knife in order to steal her savings. At Hamburg, on July 14, 1915, two girls, aged respectively seventeen and fifteen, entered the dwelling of a woman in the Elsastrasse, murdered the woman, and stole what they could find. And so on through scores of pages *ad nauseam!*"

Crimes of sheer brutality seem to show the greatest increase, for which Dr. Hellwig is said to give the following reasons:

"(*a*) Economic conditions—poverty in the first period of the war and high wages afterward; (*b*) Anti-educational influences—fathers absent from home, slackening of school discipline, trashy war-books and films; (*c*) Fewer policemen, caused by the mobilization, and the amnesty for youthful criminals decreed in the early days of the war."

Tho the author is very discreet on this point, for he is a paid servant of the state, the British reviewer finds a conviction that the "hate campaign" is an important cause of the increase of youthful criminality. As we read in *The Daily Mail:*

"It appears that certain German circles agitated against the inculcation of hate, suggesting that the schools should be employed to spread better influences. This called forth a decree (*Erlass*) from the Prussian Government on January 15, 1916, in these terms: 'Wishes have been exprest recently that the teachers in our schools should combat by suitable instruction the spread and deepening of national hate and pave the way for the future reconciliation of civilized nations. No opportunities may be permitted for such endeavors, which are inspired by the feelings of universal brotherhood and international peace-piffle.'

"Dr. Hellwig could not easily fly in the face of this decree, but he works round it. The last six pages of his chapter on 'Causes' are devoted to hate. He writes:

"'The excessive excitement of the childish imagination by the events of the war, especially as they are depicted in trashy literature, is one of the brutalizing influences acting on our young people in war-time. To inoculate the children with hate *would* breed lust for revenge, and *could* only bear evil fruit.'

"The italics are mine, and are meant to show how Dr. Hellwig's position compels him to write in a hypothetical sense, but he leaves only one inference open—*viz.*, that hate has been one of the main causes of the increased criminality among German children during the war."

VICE-TRAPS IN LONDON

WHILE THE CLERGY PREACH and the physicians denounce, "vice walks rampant in the London streets." So declares *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London), admitting also that "legislators spend long hours debating a remedy for the hideous moral disease to be found everywhere." In this way have war-conditions outdistanced the agencies that peace-times have usually found sufficient to keep in curb the baser natures of men. Colonial soldiers, it appears, are the more frequent victims, and even the newspapers publish letters from these unfortunate Australians or New-Zealanders, down in hospital, crying out against their victimization. Opposed to these letters giving testimony to "the moral dangers everywhere awaiting the soldier in London to-day" are other letters from women "who insist that it is the soldier himself, and more particularly the colonial soldier, who is the tempter." In *The Pall Mall Gazette*, Father Bernard Vaughan gives an account of his personal experiences with some of the victims:

"A poor Canadian came to me the other day and said that he could never have believed that the world was such a cesspool as he had found one side of London. Looking round, he told me that he had come to the conclusion that the only way he could cleanse himself was by means of the Sacrament. As he was going to the front, he implored me to receive him into the Church that day. To do this it was necessary to obtain special faculties from Archbishop's House. In the ordinary course, it is necessary for a convert to receive instruction, but, in order to meet the special circumstances of this man's case, I immediately proceeded to instruct him myself. The result was that he was duly received, altho the work prevented me from attending the funeral of the Duke of Norfolk.

"Some people seem to think we plunge at them to obtain converts, and then drag them in. But before they are ready we can not take them in, and when they are ready we can not keep them out.

"'Now,' said the Canadian, when I had received him into the Church, 'if I have the misfortune to go wrong, the result of your teachings to-night will at least make me know how to go right again.'

"The worst sin crying to heaven for vengeance at present is the sin of trap-setting for the souls of men. Many officers, before returning to the front from leave, have furnished me with examples of what I now mean. 'We come home tired,' more than one has said to me, 'and we go back exhausted.'

"'How is that?' I asked the first time.

"'Well, we are fed all day and run off our feet all night. People are awfully kind. They want to give us a good time, but they give us hell. No human constitution yet built could stand the eating, and drinking, and dancing, and theatergoing that fill up every hour of our time on leave. Why, it would tear a Samson to pieces!'

"I have heard much the same sort of remark from many types of men, and tho, of course, I do not mean to imply that these are the experiences of every officer on leave, still I suspect they are the experiences of a large percentage of them. It is not merely the demi-monde who take advantage of the khaki man come home; it seems to me that women of all sections of the community go khaki-mad.

"Any one who has studied human nature knows how extremely

> difficult it is, even under ordinary circumstances, to talk straight and act straight without bending to the right or left under the assault of temptation. Any fool can yield to these things, but it takes a hero to be dominated, in spite of them, by lofty and holy principles. If this is the case under normal circumstances, what is going to become of the average man in times of great excitement or deep depression? Why, it must take him all his time to keep on saying, 'No, I can not and will not do it.' Many a fine fellow has gone under during these years of massacre—euphemistically called warfare."

Father Vaughan recommends that "the aim and object of the so-called great National Mission" about which there has been much talk, but a delay in beginning, should be "the cleansing of human life." He writes further:

> "What ought our attitude to be toward young men and older ones too, coming home to our mammoth metropolis, half-maddened by sights they have seen, nerve-wracked by work they have done, and perhaps maimed for life? They have been out to the front and laid their bodies down on the altar of duty. They have offered their lives in sacrifice for their country, and when they come home the thanks they receive is practically a demand for their souls, too. Men of this sort contract something worse than venereal disease. They contract, perhaps, a fellowship with some creature whom it is more difficult to throw off than the ravages of that fell malady. The clever, insinuating, and masterful sex realizes the truth of what I say—in order to draw a young man into their toils women sometimes employ not merely the arts of their own fascination, but the tricks and devices of drugs and intoxicants, to capture him. And down he goes, unfitted not merely to stand on the bases of his feet as a Christian man, but unable to stand up in the trenches and fight the Hun. I have come across many splendid fellows so vigorous and lovely to look upon that one could hardly imagine that a shell would dare to wound or a woman to spoil them, yet they are down in hospitals, down in luck, down in spirits, down and out."

The National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases has laid much of the blame for the spread of moral degradation upon bad housing. It has been suggested as "the imperative duty of every municipality to provide healthy homes for the people, just as it was incumbent upon them to supply good water and good drainage." The writer in *Reynolds's Newspaper* reports the testimony he gathered from Salvation Army officers of both sexes:

> "One whom I met in Bloomsbury suggested that I should walk into any of four or five saloon-bars in the immediate vicinity and see for myself how prevalent has become the practise among young girls to spend their evenings drinking with casual soldier acquaintances.
>
> "'The pity of it is,' he said, 'that for the most part their homes can not offer them better entertainment. Of a daytime they work harder than women ever worked before, and they earn better money than the average working-girl ever did in the old days. They crave excitement, and because no one has given them the proper direction to the road of true happiness and contentment, they fall an easy prey to the allurements of the bar-parlor and its ragtime piano.'
>
> "A Bloomsbury missionary went even further. 'Of the many girls who come to me only when it is too late,' he said, 'I can recall no sadder case than that of an eighteen-year-old girl who, two years ago, started work in a munitions-factory. Up till that time she had been a very happy little helpmate to her mother, and delighted in the care of her six younger sisters and brothers. A few weeks at the factory, and the home-life had ceased to interest her. It was a dingy enough home, it is true, but until she had found it easy to make money, and very pleasant to spend it in the company of the many nice soldier-boys her new companions introduced her to, it had quite contented her motherly little soul. Theaters first, bars next, and then the inevitable surrender of her chastity. Six months more and the factory was discarded for the streets. To-day this girl is outcast from her own people, stricken with disease, and broken-hearted.'"

Investigation among munition-workers shows a bad condition among quite young girls. "There are some factories which a girl can not leave in order to go to another place of business because their reputation is so atrocious."

MEXICO'S INHOSPITALITY TO MISSIONS

ALL FOREIGN MISSIONS and missionaries are to be excluded from Mexico if the provisions of the new constitution, promulgated by the Carranza Government, are carried out. This new constitution appears to *The Churchman* (New York) "as radical in its nature as the constitution under which the first French Republic was governed after Prussia and Austria had invaded French territory." Mexicans have not hitherto been greatly dependent upon constitutions, altho they have set up quite a few. "Progress in Mexican history has always been intimately connected with personal leaders and not with written documents," but the Episcopal Church weekly sees a long step taken by Mexican legislators "in introducing an aggressively national and a meticulously paternal type of democracy." Mexico's passion for nationalism is seen in its new attitude toward missions and missionaries:

> "This clause is probably aimed initially at the Spanish clergy, who are at work in the Roman communion in Mexico. It may be made operative in the case of American missionaries who are engaged in evangelistic work within the borders of the country. There may probably be some method of executive dispensation provided for under which American missionaries may be allowed to continue in the country. But it can easily be seen that if this is done they only remain there under sufferance. The privilege might be withdrawn at any time.
>
> "The distinctly anticlerical trend in the Mexican constitution is to be noted in the further provision that no mission schools can be established, even by native Mexican citizens who are in the ranks of the clergy. Nor will the clergy be allowed to teach in any primary schools. All the religious services will be under the direction of the civil authorities. A special provision of the constitution provides that the clergy in Mexico are not to criticize the fundamental laws of the country, the authorities in particular, or the Government in general. They are not to have the right to vote or to be voted for, or to concern themselves with political affairs. These clauses of the constitution can easily be forged into an effective machine for anticlerical propaganda, and the Church Order of Yucatan, where strict inquisitorial discipline has been established over the Roman communion in that province, can be extended elsewhere.
>
> "There can be no question that foreign missions in Mexico will be placed in the new constitution in a precarious position. The antiforeign trend is strongly accentuated in the whole document. For example, we find that foreigners are not to be allowed to acquire ownership, direct or leasehold, of property in Mexico, nor will any mining- or oil-concessions be granted to foreigners. Industrial undertakings can not be in the hands of foreigners unless they agree not to invoke the protection of their Governments in case difficulties arise.
>
> "In the hands of trained and conscientious administrators the provisions of such a document may not necessarily be onerous, but the question is whether at the present time such wide powers may not be carelessly exerted and the very ambition of Mexicans to provide for a higher type of social order be defeated, because of the lack of experience of those in authority to administer wisely and prudently such a complete system of popular paternalism after years of civil disorder and depreciated standards of public morality."

The Baptist Home Missionary Society has notified President Carranza that it intends to fight any effort to expel Protestantism from the Republic. According to the New York *World:*

> "The letter urges that the new constitution be modified, or so interpreted in its administration that the Baptists will retain the right to use teachers, doctors, and clergymen of all nationalities in Mexico, and to own, control, sell, or exchange property for purposes of worship, school, or hospital, subject to such reasonable restriction as will guard against their disloyal use.
>
> "Great stress is laid upon the separation between Church and state, and upon the Church's obedience to state laws, even when oppressive. The letter sets forth that the Baptist policy is democratic, that there is no ecclesiastic of any name or sort over them, and that 'they owe no allegiance to any group in the United States except such as springs from gratitude for help received.'"

STARVING BELGIAN CHILDREN WILL CONTINUE TO BE FED

THE SAFE ARRIVAL IN EUROPE of Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman American Commission for Relief in Belgium, was announced from Commission headquarters here in New York, March 29, with a statement that he was actively reorganizing work in Belgium and France so as to maintain its efficiency in the hands of neutral workers, with its administration still continued in the hands of Americans just outside. On March 31 a dispatch from Paris told of a reception given to Mr. Hoover, at Noyon, where thirty mayors from evacuated communes gathered to express the gratitude of their people "to America for the preservation of their lives during the last two and one-half years."

> "The mayors," continued the dispatch, "repeatedly assured Mr. Hoover that their lives and those of their children had been saved during long periods by the slender ration of bread received from the Relief Commission. The scene was most affecting as the grizzled and aged men assembled in the ruins of the old Hôtel de Ville. Many of them wept while Senator Noël, who is also Mayor of Noyon, welcomed Mr. Hoover. Senator Noël dwelt upon the service of America in the preservation of France and in the saving of her people in the occupied regions."

The Prefect of the Oise, speaking for his Government, "was so moved in expressing thanks to America that for a time he was unable to continue because of tears."

In a special dispatch to the New York *Times*, March 28, Mr. Wythe Williams told of his extended trip through those communes lately evacuated, and said that to his repeated question how the civil population had "managed to live at all" the same answer came: "We would have starved except for the food sent by the American Relief Commission."

MRS. GINA SMITH-CAMPBELL

Field-Secretary South Dakota Committee for Belgian Relief.

THE FIRST WESTERN STATE TO ORGANIZE for Belgian Children's Relief is South Dakota. Her first remittance, of $4,000, through Treasurer W. Z. Sharp, headed our list of Acknowledgments in THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week. Her second remittance of a like amount heads the list below. Her organization is extending into every county, from a large and influential State Committee, of which Mr. George R. Douthit is chairman; and the campaign for contributions is being nobly aided by *The Argus-Leader*, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota's largest daily paper, and almost the entire State press.

Mrs. Gina Smith-Campbell was named as chairman of Relief Work in her home town of Dell Rapids, a village of 1,500. "We asked her for 10 cents per capita," writes Chairman Douthit. "She secured more than $500, or 35 cents per capita. All, with the exception of one $50 donation, were small contributions." They made Mrs. Campbell Field-Secretary of their State Committee; and "Mrs. Campbell's cooperation makes the success of our undertaking an assured fact," says Chairman Douthit.

OTHER NOTABLE CAMPAIGNS—Prof. Thomas E. Oliver, University of Illinois, reports nearly $4,000 subscribed by the faculty and about $2,500 by the students, with each dollar of the latter matched by an anonymous donor, making a total pledged from that institution of about $9,000, to care for *Muysen's* children. *Melsbroeck* and *Humbeek* have been additionally assigned to Urbana, in which the University is, and to Champaign, adjoining, for continuance of that remarkable campaign. In the Baldwin School, at Bryn Mawr, Pa., another wonderful campaign has resulted in $2,000 already remitted, with "more coming."

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from March 28 to April 3 inclusive.

Please Remember that it takes $12.00—only $12.00—to provide the extra ration essential for one child one year, and that $12.00 UNITS ARE EARNESTLY DESIRED from all who can possibly give them.

$4,000.00—Second generous instalment from The People of South Dakota for the Belgian children of Menin, through the well-directed organization of George R. Douthit, Chairman.

$2,000.00—From the Young Ladies of the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa., through the sympathetic activities of Miss Elizabeth W. Towle.

$500.00—From the People of Billings, Mont., second generous contribution through Mrs. Lou W. Chapple, Chairman, and Roy J. Covert, Treasurer.

$446.72—Bank interest on daily balances.

$400.00—Further contributions from the People of Macon, Ga., for the Belgian children at Visé, through the generous cooperation of the Macon Daily "Telegraph."

$300.00—Carey E. Etnier.

$263.75—From Maplewood, N. J., through the Epworth League, Morrow Memorial Church.

$242.78—People of Union County, S. C.

$241.00—People of Tyrone, N. M.

$240.00—A Philadelphia Mother.

$237.17—People of Unadilla, N. Y., and Vicinity.

$213.79—Arcana Lodge No. 87, F. & A. M., Seattle, Wash.

$201.00—Pupils of the Crosby High School, Waterbury, Ct.

$200.00 Each—Woman's Auxiliary, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Saltville, Va., O. S. Walker.

$171.50—Group of Portland, Oregon, Women.

$155.00—Congregational Church, Lincoln, Mass.

$150.00 Each—Shadeland, Ind. M. E. Church, La-Fayette, Ind., Grenville Kleiser, Clara Zaremba.

$140.76—Presbyterian Sunday School, Freeport, Pa.

$135.00—Employees of the Ferro Concrete Construction Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$125.00—Elizabeth White.

$122.50—People of Huntington, W. Va.

$121.50—Madison Avenue M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md.

$120.00 Each—H. D. Wintringer, Mrs. L. R. Eastman.

$119.00—(Fourth Remittance) St. Mary's-on-the-Hill (Protestant Episcopal), Buffalo, N. Y. $24.00 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Penfold; $12.00 each: Mr. Flitcroft, Miss Kate Doorty, James Monroe DeMunn, Jr., Mrs. W. J. Glenn, Miss Beatrice Davis, Anonymous; $23.00 Numerous partial subscriptions.

$114.05—Western Washington Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists.

$109.95—The Hawkins Club, Nashwauk, Minn.

$100.50—Members of the New England Insurance Exchange, Boston, Mass.

$100.00 Each—G. G. Wade, From Fresno, H. A. Templeton, L. Harrison, P. A. Baldwin, Indianapolis Glove Co.

$84.00 Each—Twelve Young Ladies of Worcester, Mass., First Methodist Sunday School, Afton, Okla.

$81.46—Employees Southern Railway System, Columbia Division, through H. A. Douglas.

$79.47—St. James Episcopal Church, Ormond Beach, Fla.

$79.00—Men's Bible Class of Spickard, Mo.

$75.00—Lily F. Carpenter.

$72.00—Grand Rapids, Mich., Lodge of Theosophical Society.

$70.70—North Marion, N. D. Reformed Church.

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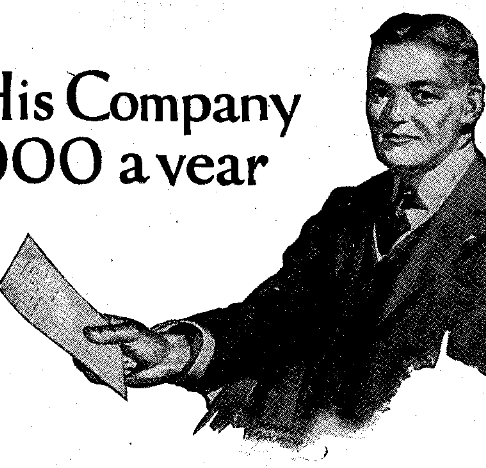

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Total—$428,457.73.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of

"THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y.,
For April 1, 1917.

State of New York }
County of New York } ss.

Before me, a Notary..........in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, *management (and if a daily paper, the circulation)*, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., N.Y.City.
Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., New York City.
Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., New York City.
Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., New York City.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1917.

(Seal)

P. R. Turner, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1919.)

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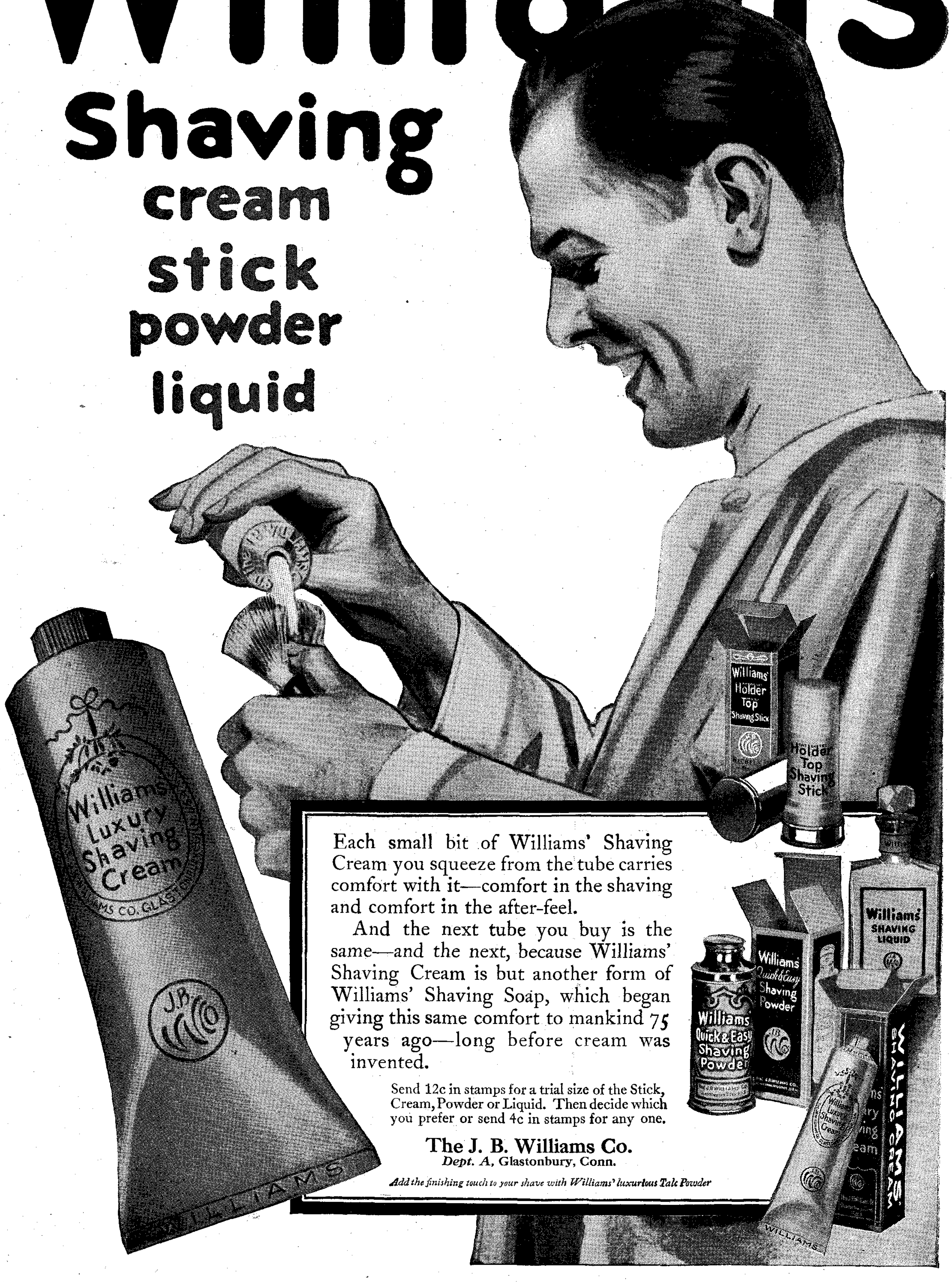
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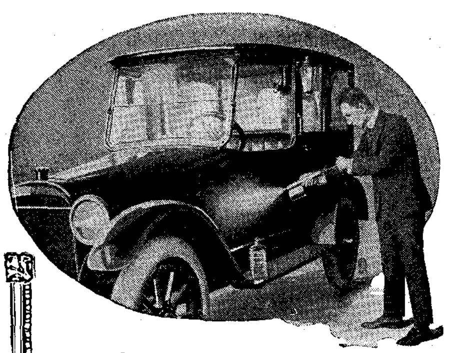

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CURRENT POETRY

Sarojini Naidu, it has been said, "draws aside the curtain that hangs before the mysteries of India and permits England and America to look at strange and lovely things." Her books, "The Golden Threshold" and "The Bird of Time," won high praise from such discerning critics as Edmund Gosse and Arthur Symons. Now from the John Lane Company comes a new volume, "The Broken Wing: Songs of Love, Death, and Destiny," which will give pleasure to all those who enjoy reading the thoughts of a purely Oriental mind put into beautiful English verse. Mrs. Naidu is not philosophical and didactic, like some of the Hindu poets whose work has been given us in translation; she is personal, writing with engaging spontaneity. And only in form are her poems English; the spirit is genuinely Oriental. We quote from the new volume two exquisite springtime lyrics. The first is as delicately musical as the song of birds greeting an April dawn; the second (lovely in its colorful imagery) has a poignant note of wistfulness.

THE CALL OF SPRING

By Sarojini Naidu

Children, my children, the spring wakes anew,
And calls through the dawn and the daytime
For flower-like and fleet-footed maidens like you,
To share in the joy of its playtime.

O'er hillside and valley, through garden and grove,
Such exquisite anthems are ringing
Where rapturous bulbul and mina and dove
Their carols of welcome are singing.

I know where the ivory lilies unfold
In brooklets half-hidden in sedges,
And the air is aglow with the blossoming gold
Of thickets and hollows and hedges.

I know where the dragon-flies glimmer and glide,
And the plumes of wild peacocks are gleaming,
Where the fox and the squirrel and timid fawn hide
And the hawk and the heron lie dreaming.

The earth is ashine like a humming-bird's wing,
And the sky like a kingfisher's feather,
O come, let us go and play with the spring
Like glad-hearted children together.

THE COMING OF SPRING

By Sarojini Naidu

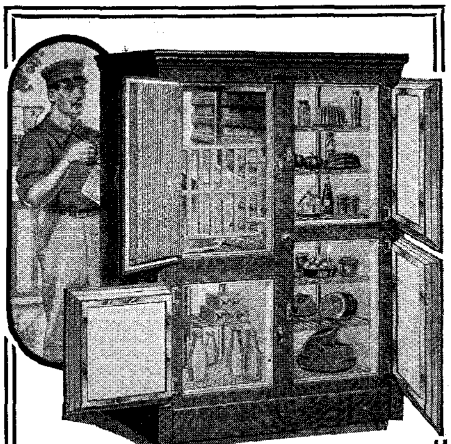
O spring! I can not run to greet
Your coming as I did of old,
Clad in a shining veil of gold,
With champak-buds and blowing wheat
And silver anklets on my feet.

Let others tread the flowering ways
And pluck new leaves to bind their brows,
And swing beneath the quickening boughs
Abloom with scented spikes and sprays
Of coral and of chrysophrase.

But if against this sheltering wall
I lean to rest and lag behind,
Think not my love untrue, unkind,
Or heedless of the luring call
To your enchanting festival.

O Sweet! I am not false to you—
Only my weary heart of late
Has fallen from its high estate
Of laughter and has lost the clue
To all the vernal joy it knew.

There was a song I used to sing—
But now I seek in vain, in vain
For the old lilting glad refrain—
I have forgotten everything—
Forgive me, O my comrade Spring!



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Avoid misrepresentation—even though it be unintentional. Look for this label on tops represented as Pantasote.

Here is a quaint little song which appears in *The Poetry Journal.* It is refreshingly original and simple.

THE TREE-TOAD

BY ORRICK JOHNS

A tiny bell the tree-toad has,
  I wonder if he knows
The charm it is to hear him
  Ringing as he goes.

He can't have gone the journeys
  He tells me to go on,
Here in the darkness
  Of the cool, cropped lawn.

He can not know the thrill
  Of the soft spring wind,
Or the wonder, when you walk,
  What will come behind.

He hasn't seen the places
  I'd break my heart to win,
Nor heard the city calling
  When the cold comes in.

He sings away contented,
  And doesn't leave his tree,
But he sets my blood agoing
  Where his song will never be.

The forests are traditionally the places most favorable for poetic inspiration. But for some poets the commonplace streets of the city have a message, as this thoughtful poem shows. We take it from *Munsey's Magazine.*

THE STREETS

BY WILLIAM H. HAYNE

If every street, narrow and wide, could speak,
And every pavement wag a gossip's tongue,
What tragedies and comedies we'd hear,
Now all unknown because they have no voice!
Each stone insensate could declare a tale
To waken laughter or to wound the heart;
For day and night above their silence throbs
The ceaseless tramping of unnumbered feet.
Streets are the arteries of a city's heart,
Bloodless, yet stronger than all mortal life;
Thus they survive the tortured souls that walk
Grimly along them when all hope has fled,
And youth and beauty tripping gaily by,
Untouched by sorrow and remote from death.
If streets could speak, what stories yet unborn,
What vital poetry as yet unsung,
Would thrill the world and make it pause to hear!

Mr. Arthur Chapman is one of the most popular of American poets, and he counts among his readers many who are not to be classified as poetry-lovers. Yet what he writes is poetry, imaginative and beautiful, but so filled with human sympathy that it appeals even to those who ordinarily are deaf to rime and rhythm. The title poem of his new book (published by Houghton Mifflin Company) is one of the best-liked poems written in our time.

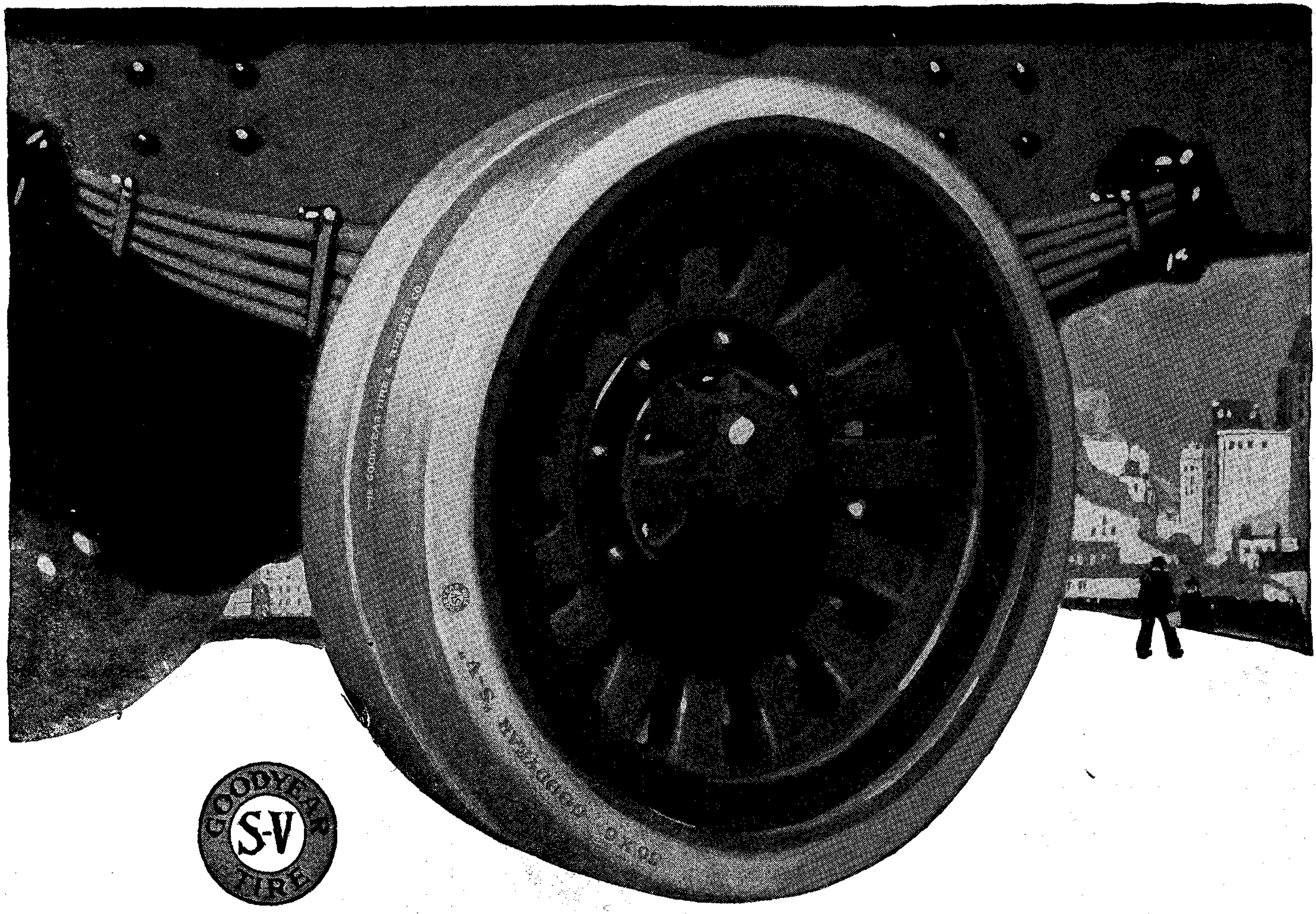
OUT WHERE THE WEST BEGINS

BY ARTHUR CHAPMAN

Out where the hand clasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
  That's where the West begins;
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a little whiter,
  That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
  That's where the West begins;
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
  That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,
  That's where the West begins;



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Durability is important. But *resilience* is the thing that makes rubber tires useful.

Mileage records—particularly records showing *average* performance—form the natural criterion to use in selecting tires for motor trucks.

So the tremendous records made by the Goodyear S-V Pressed-On Truck Tire—mileages exceeding 40,000 in city bus service and over 20,000 in country trucking, with an *average* of more than 13,000 throughout the country—have made this tire the favorite with truck owners who keep most accurate records of their haulage costs.

But long mileage, *alone,* is not important. Unless durability is coupled with resilience, long wear may be merely a sign of inefficient service.

You buy rubber tires to *cushion* your trucks and their loads. Otherwise you would use steel tires. If long wear is attained at the expense of cushioning power the rubber tire does not serve its primary purpose.

It is fortunate for truck owners that in the Goodyear S-V mileage is *not* attained at the expense of cushioning.

This tire *excels* in *both* durability and resilience. Thus S-V not only saves you tire expense by delivering extraordinary mileage but saves upkeep and breakage expense by the extraordinary cushioning which it gives to truck and load.

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You will find it so.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

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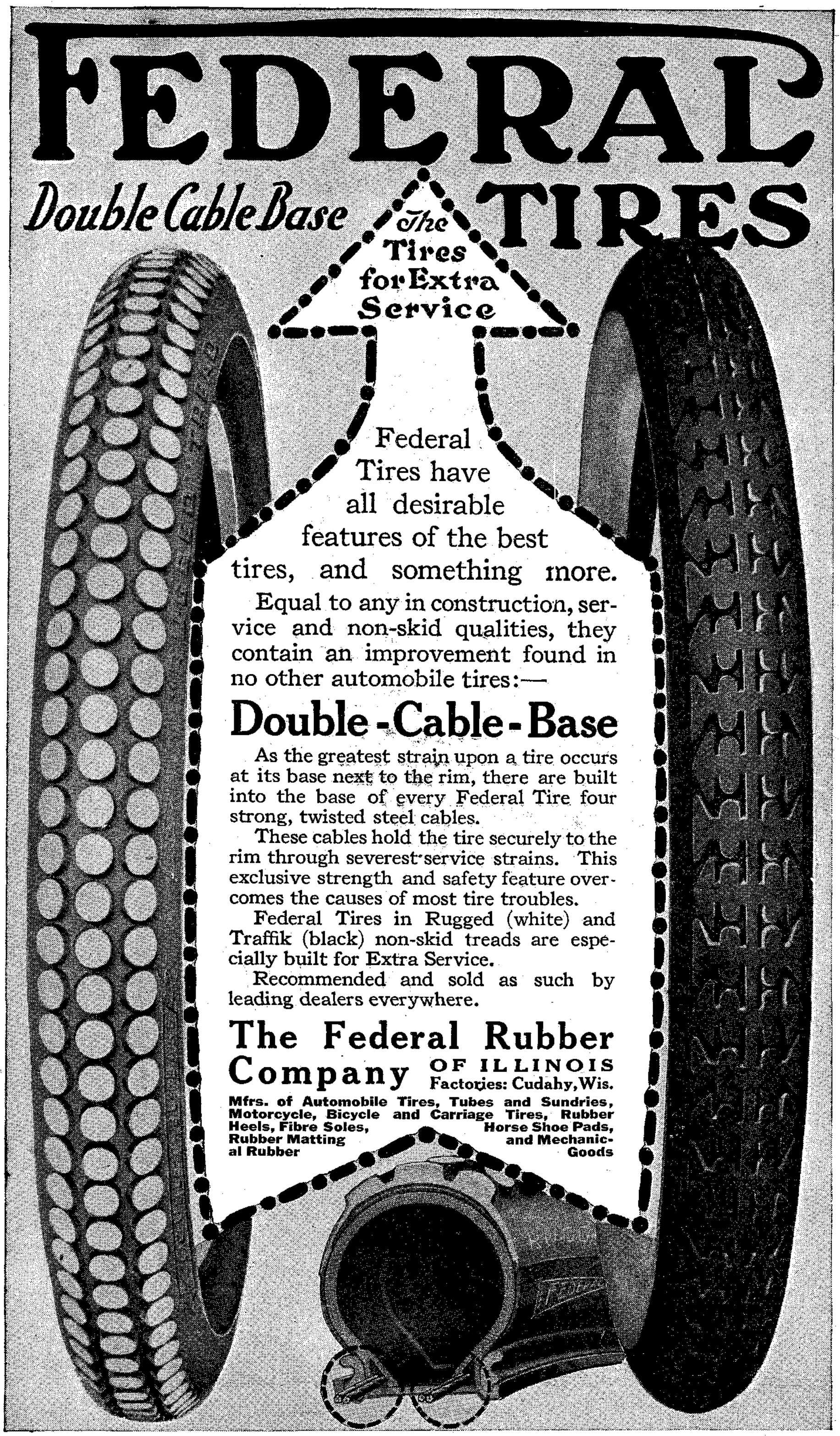
AKRON



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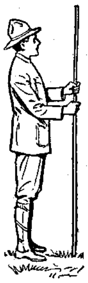

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Show *your* boy how to develop his body—how to make it lithe, strong, symmetrical; how to fit himself better for his sports, his chores, his work later on; how to profit by his exercise physically, mentally, morally. Give him this little book to guide him.

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by Dr. Anders Wide, Director of the Gymnastic Orthopedic Institute in Stockholm. He describes and explains how to put in practice, in the home, without apparatus, the famous Swedish system that has been nationally accepted all over Europe. Packed with value for every boy—and just as truly for every man, woman and girl who wants to keep naturally strong and well.

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-the climax of comfort and value

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Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying—
That's where the West begins.

From the same book we take this poignant study of a tragic phase of our national development. Mr. Chapman has seen the gradual crushing of the Indian and this fact gives his poem an actuality lacking in much that is written on this subject.

THE WHITE MAN'S ROAD

By Arthur Chapman

The white man's road is hard for us to follow;
Our feet are bruised and bleeding, but who shall heed our cries?
The white man's code—what has it been but hollow?
No ears have caught our pleading—unheard the red man dies.

The white man's creed is lost in white man's sinning;
Our faith is slowly flagging—no door shall let us in—
None sees our need, tho fast our ranks are thinning,
The weary feet are lagging that wear the moccasin.

The white man's word—what has it been but broken?
Our lodge-fires low are burning—without the air is cold;
And thus unheard, with sorrows deep, unspoken,
All hopeless are we turning—we who were kings of old!

Here is some genuine Celtic magic—a beautiful blend of melody and fancy. We quote it from *Ireland*. It should be set to music—the words almost carry a tune with them—and sung by John McCormack.

THE SILVER ANVILS

By James B. Dollard

There was a rath I used to love, in Ireland long ago,
An ancient dun in which they dwelt—the Fairy Folk—you know.
All belted round with hawthorn was this Rath of Closharink
And one could hear, when straying near, their silver anvils clink!

O, clink, clank, clink—hear the fairy hammers go;
Clink, clank, clink, in their caves of gold below!
What were they aforging in the dun of Closharink
Upon their silver anvils tapping—clink, clank, clink?

When all the thorn was blossomed white, and yellow was the furze,
You'd hear them in the noonday hush when ne'er a linnet stirs:
You'd hear them in the evening when the sun began to sink
And purple glory flushed the hills that smiled on Closharink.

O, clink, clank, clink—hear the fairy hammers sound—
Clink, clank, clink, in their forges under ground;
What were they a-patterning, the Sidhe of Closharink,
With all their silver anvils sounding—clink, clank, clink?

What were they a-fashioning—a crown for great Queen Mave;
A helmet for Cuchulain, or a shield for Lugh the Brave;
A scabbard for the Sword of Light that flames on danger's brink;
A jeweled torque for Angus who is king at Closharink?

Clink, clank, clink, like a harp note, sweet and low,
Clink, clank, clink, and a big moon climbing slow!
Tho youth is far from me to-night, and far is Closharink,
My senses thrill to hear it still, that clink, clank, clink!

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in The Literary Digest. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

SIR RIVERS WILSON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

MacAlister, Everilda (Edited by). Chapters from My Official Life. By Sir C. Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B. With Portraits. Octavo, pp. xiv–310. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50. Postage, 16 cents.

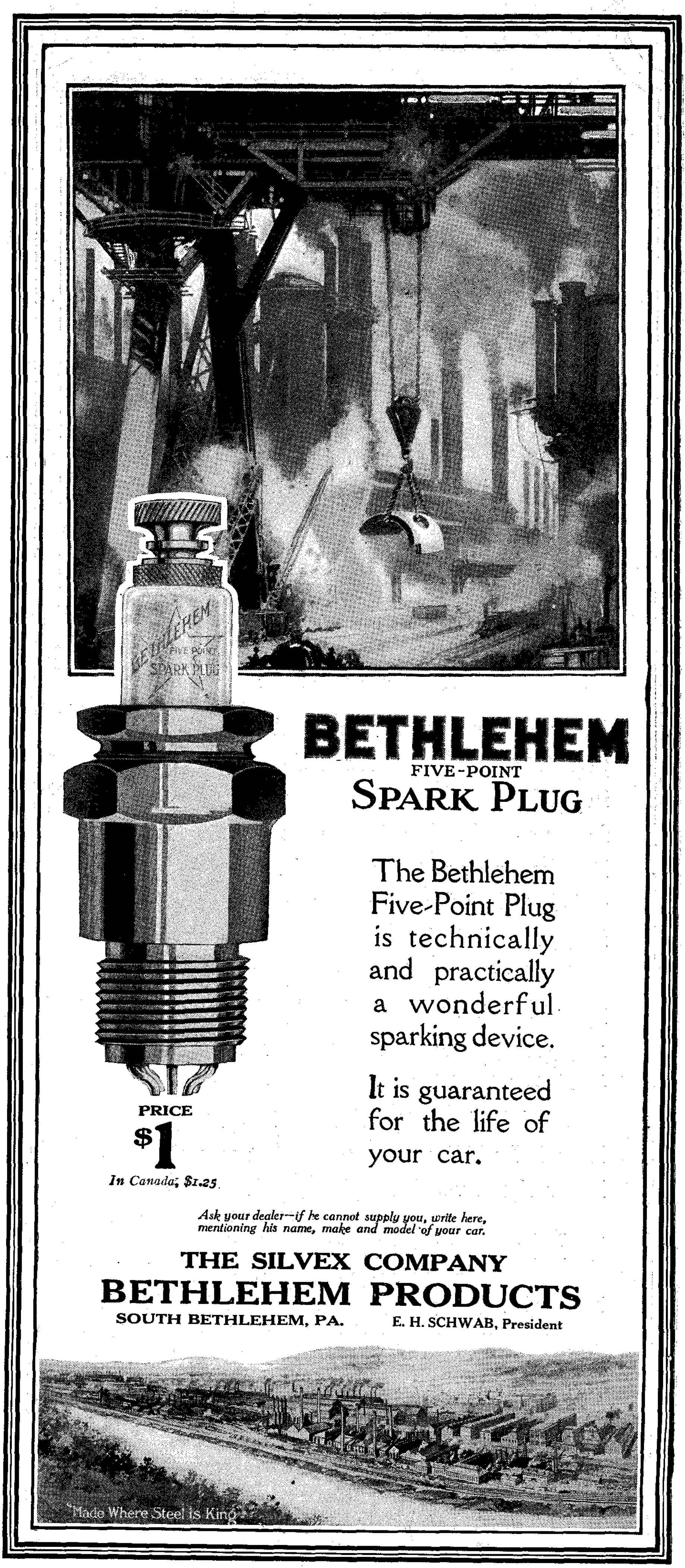
Highly typical of modern England and its world-embracing interests and activities are the life and career of Sir C. Rivers Wilson, here presented in autobiographical form. Tho less known in this country than are other Englishmen who have gained fame as empire-builders, his reputation is well established in Europe. The name of Sir Rivers Wilson is intimately connected with modern Egyptian history, for it was largely through his efforts that Egypt was enabled to gain a constitution, and he played a memorable and historic part in the closing scenes of the régime of Ismail Pasha. Born in the early part of the nineteenth century (in 1831) and living well into the twentieth (he died in December, 1915), Sir Rivers Wilson outlived nearly all his old friends and contemporaries. These included men of eminence of several generations, a fact that will give some idea of the variety of interesting things to be found in a retrospect such as this. In the opening pages the autobiographer tells how he left Eton in 1848, the year of the revolutions in Europe. Here the reader has the novel sensation of hearing a man who lived to see the great events of 1914 actually telling of remembered incidents in the French Revolution of 1848.

"I had just left Paris on my return to Eton, after the Christmas holidays, when in February, 1848, the revolution broke out, which was the overthrow of Louis Philippe. Before the end of February, the King had fled from Paris in a hackney-coach and had arrived in England under the name of Mr. Smith. It was a humiliating flight and stood out in contrast to the more dignified retreat of Charles X. in 1830. . . . One of the first victims of the revolution was Mr. Jolluct, a well-known deputy, whose wife was a great friend of my mother's. He was shot in the Place de la Concorde, close to the *grille* of the Tuileries."

Later Sir Rivers was in Germany. "The aftermath of the European revolutions of 1848," he writes, "was still going on, but it was peaceful at Darmstadt, altho there was fighting at Baden. I remember seeing wounded prisoners brought in and running beside their carts to get a closer look at them."

Egyptian affairs naturally occupy large space in the narrative. Anecdotes, some of peculiarly quaint and delightful flavor, abound. We may risk taking one or two from the content. One concerns Robert Lowe, Gladstone's Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1868, and is as follows:

"On one occasion when he (Lowe) and his first wife were present at a wedding-breakfast at Lady Waldegrave's at Strawberry Hill, the conversation turned on the conditions imposed by the marriage service, and Mrs. Lowe remarked with considerable



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But be sure you get good varnish.

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"the varnish that lasts longest"

forms a hard, smooth, protective coating that preserves the wood, reveals the grain and color in all its detail and contrast, and gives an air of freshness and refinement to the whole room. It has the one greatest quality in varnish—it lasts and lasts and lasts. This saves the expense of frequent refinishing.

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Send for illustrated story, "The House That Found Itself," which tells what you want to know about varnish and enamel.

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emphasis: 'Can anything be more absurd than for the bridegroom to declare, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," when he may be an absolute pauper. Why, when I married Robert he was quite a poor man; all the wealth he was endowed with was his great intellect.' 'And no one may say I endowed you with that, my dear,' cut in Mr. Lowe somewhat unkindly."

There are in the interesting volume new anecdotes concerning such men as Disraeli, de Blowitz, and others equally famous. "I never went to Paris," notes the autobiographer, "without seeing de Blowitz, the famous correspondent of *The Times*, a man of great talent and overweening vanity. His enterprise in obtaining information for his paper was quite extraordinary. . . . De Blowitz once got me into a scrape with Gambetta. It was at the time when the so-called 'Dual Note,' in reference to the joint interference of England and France in Egypt was in course of negotiation between Gambetta and Lord Granville. I was in the confidence of Gambetta. It was necessary that the matter should be kept profoundly quiet, but one morning it was announced in *The Times* in a dispatch from de Blowitz. . . . I exprest to de Blowitz in strong terms my sense of the indiscretion he had committed, saying, 'I thought you were something more than a newspaper man, that you had the ambition of being a great political character; what you have done may have a very prejudicial effect.' He looked somewhat disconcerted, but replied, '*Mon ami, on est journaliste avant tout!*'"

A LIFE OF HERBERT SPENCER

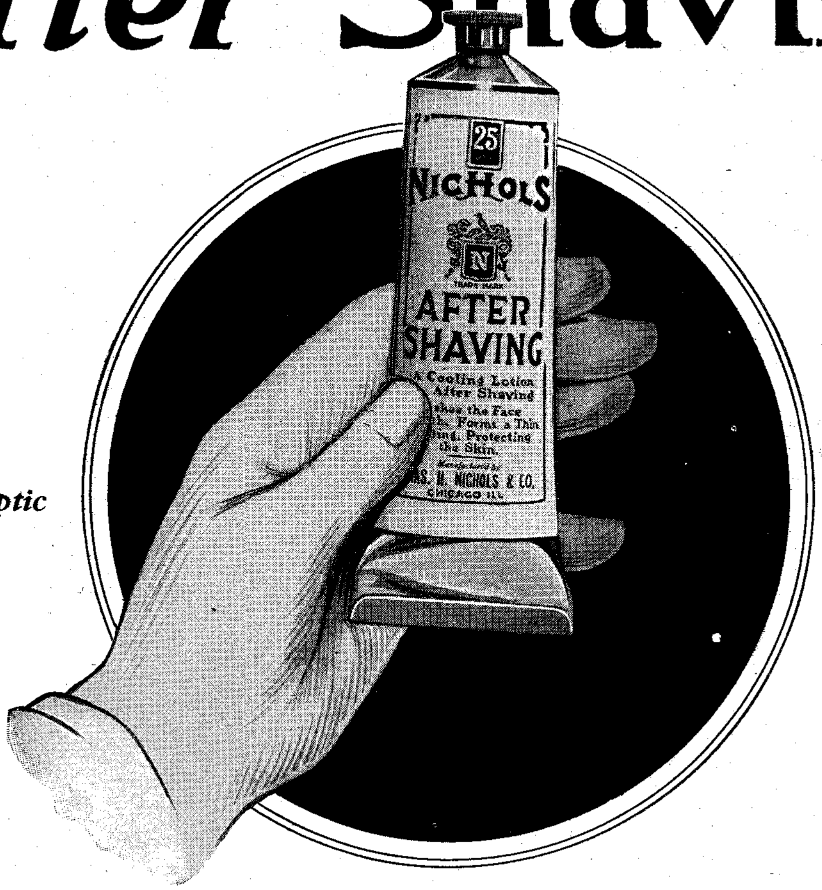
Elliott, Hugh. Herbert Spencer. Pp. 330. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

"Makers of the Nineteenth Century" is the general title of a series of volumes described as "Biographies of Men of All Countries Who Have Had a Definite Influence on Thought or Action in the Nineteenth Century." Here we have the latest of the series, concerning the subject of which the general editor, Mr. Basil Williams, thus concludes: "As far as one can see, whether as a philosopher or a man of science, Spencer is not likely to live for future generations." Mr. Elliott judges rather differently, in one of his closing pages: "If Spencer was overestimated in the nineteenth, he is certainly underestimated in the twentieth century." And having recited how Spencer, "without special education, without health, produced eighteen large volumes of philosophy and science of many diverse kinds; invented an entirely new system of philosophy which for half a century filled the attention of all thinking people," and wrote, said, and became much more—Mr. Elliott asserts that—"A stable judgment will recognize in these achievements a true greatness that may withstand all passing gusts of popular opinion."

There is in this book much less biography of a man than a résumé of his teachings. Mr. Elliott was a student of Spencer in earlier years—a partizan believer in him. Now he can criticize, and he does. Twice, he says, he has read through all of Spencer's works "in the midst of a great war." Now he finds "the arguments ill-founded" against warlike and military activities; and even the style of them he condemns. "Yet still the thought arises," he admits, "that if Europe had followed Spencer this war could never have occurred." Spencer

NICHOLS

After Shaving



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Try this after you shave

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Use Nichols' AfterShaving.

It's a scientific greaseless lotion that soothes the tender skin and relieves the irritation caused by the alkali in the shaving soap or cream.

Nichols' AfterShaving acts like magic.

Just rub a little on your face after you shave and let it absorb. It dries instantly and has a most wonderful effect.

You experience a most delightful cooling sensation. The smarting and burning disappear at once. Rub your hand over your face and it feels as soft and as smooth as velvet.

Nichols' AfterShaving is a wonder worker. It permits you to shave as closely as you want and gives you the pleasure and satisfaction of a clean, smooth, velvet-like skin after you shave.

For outdoor sports, Nichols' AfterShaving is a protection against the sharp wind and burning sun. Motorists, Golfers, Fishermen find it delightful to use.

Send us 25c with coupon for a trial tube. If it satisfies you, have your druggist supply you regularly. If you are not pleased, we will refund your quarter. When you write send us the name of your druggist—so you can get your next tube from him.

Mail the coupon tonight and enclose your quarter.

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For Women: Use Nichols' Velvetskin. It forms a splendid foundation for powder.

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Name..

Address..

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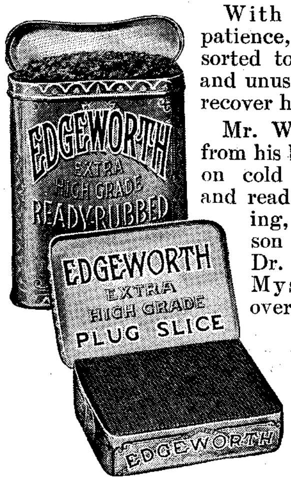
My druggist is...

"Will Mr. Wilson Please Return Dr. Guthrie's Pipe?"

Being a man of unusually rapid respiration this Dr. Guthrie smoked faster than most men do and frequently burned out his briar pipes.

So from time to time he would buy a new pipe and give it to his friend Wilson to break in.

And Wilson would most obligingly accept the pipe, smoke it until it was thoroughly broken in, and then decide to keep it.



With a sorely tried patience, the Doctor resorted to the most cruel and unusual expedients to recover his property.

Mr. Wilson has risen from his bed at late hours on cold nights to open and read a telegram asking, "Will Mr. Wilson please return Dr. Guthrie's pipe?" Mysterious voices over the telephone would solicit the return of the valued briar.

Friends would show him advertisements in the personal column of his favorite newspaper reading, "Will Mr. Wilson please return Dr. Guthrie's pipe?"

And then one day these negotiations were suddenly broken off.

Somewhat contritely Mr. Wilson called upon Dr. Guthrie. He found him in his office *smoking a new pipe.*

"Oh say, Doc," remonstrated Wilson, "your poor old tongue, you know! Here, take this pipe."

With a magnificent gesture the Doctor waved the proffered pipe away.

"No, my boy, I have found something better than a false friend for breaking in my pipes. I have found," he pointed to a blue tin on his table, "a tobacco that smokes in a new pipe as well as other mixtures do in an old one."

The tobacco referred to was Edgeworth Plug Slice. If you have never seen these slices, you will be greatly interested in their looks alone.

Before filling a new pipe, lay a slice of Edgeworth Plug Slice around the inside of the bowl. This removes the new-pipe sting.

Aside from breaking in a pipe, slices of Edgeworth Plug Slice Smoking Tobacco are rubbed up in the hands before the tobacco is smoked.

For smokers who prefer the convenience of a tobacco ready for the pipe, we have prepared Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed. It is the same tobacco as Plug Slice, but already prepared for the pipe by special rubbing machines.

We will send you a sample of both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed and so let you decide about Edgeworth, even to the form in which you prefer it.

Simply write your name and address on a postcard, giving the name of a tobacco dealer you patronize and these samples will be mailed to you.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket-size tin, 25c and 50c for larger tins, $1.00 for humidor tin. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. It is on sale practically everywhere. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply.

For the free package, write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

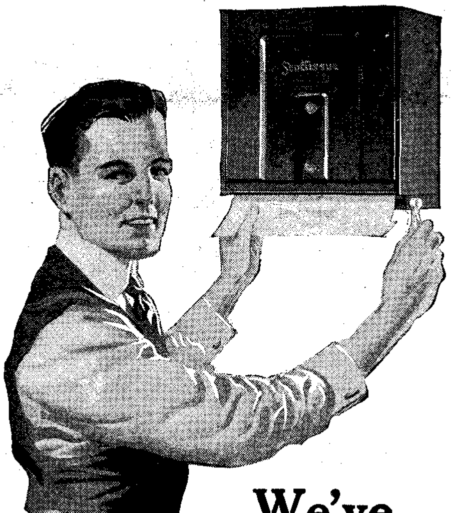
believed in the individual rather than in the state, in social freedom rather than in military sovereignty; but in his later years, and in his latest works, he did not always agree with himself. His final view of the functions and duties of the state, however, according to Elliott, "differed scarcely at all from his earlier views. The first duty of the state is protection against foreign aggression and the maintenance of an army and navy adequate for that purpose; the second duty is that of policing the country, *i.e.*, the protection of citizens against the aggression of other citizens, against crime, breach of contract, etc. Beyond this the State should, in Spencer's view, do nothing. 'Every man is free to do that which he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man.'" And this position of Herbert Spencer, as thus stated by his biographer, may have special interest at this time in the history of the world and the reform movements of society.

LEE'S CAMPAIGNS

Wise, George. Campaigns and Battles of the Army of Northern Virginia. With two portraits. Octavo, pp. 432. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $3 net. Postage, 15 cents.

The author of this interesting history in detail of the campaigns and battles of Lee's famous Army of Northern Virginia served practically through the whole of the Civil War. His narrative is largely a record of personal experiences. He was in the engineer corps, where his unusual abilities won for him the praise of Gen. Robert E. Lee and of other officers high in command in the Confederate armies. He dug the pit and arranged the chambers and bombproofs of the largest gun ever mounted on the Confederate lines. Mr. Wise is also the author of "The History of the Seventeenth Virginia Infantry."

During fifty years the printed matter on the Civil War has reached a formidable total. Most of the leaders on both sides have left us their personal story, and the mass of official records, consisting of reports, etc., are quite overwhelming for the ordinary reader. Yet many of these reports, written in the field under the inspiration of the moment, retain the graphic and dramatic qualities which are so often lost in the narrative of the formal historian. To rescue these "documents" of history, often submerged for the general student, and to set them in right and striking perspective has been the especial care of the latest historian of "The Lost Cause." Most students of our Civil War, at least here in the North, have derived their conceptions of the great conflict from too partial sources. The schoolbooks of the generation whose fathers fought in the war did but scant justice to the soldiers of the South. We can recall the general conception received from the dog-eared, veracious chronicles of the classroom. It was that of an almost unbroken series of triumphs for the cause of the Union. It was history of that brand which is now released by a war-censor in Berlin or London. It placidly ignored the epic of a people. Nearly half a century had to pass before history was to do justice to the armies of the Confederacy. And perhaps it was necessary to wait that long before the rancors engendered by the fratricidal contest had subsided. At all events, as Mr. Wise's book seems to remind us, history has at last done full meed of justice to the valor of the soldiers of "The Lost Cause." Not merely has the author given



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After years of exhaustive study and practical experimenting we have produced this perfect towel—the towel that is not merely a substitute for ordinary public fabric towels, but an actual improvement on them. The ScotTissue Towel is a specially manufactured paper texture—a real towel for every towel purpose.

ScotTissue Towels

The soft, absorbent ScotTissue texture has thousands of tiny cells to suck up every drop of moisture, leaving your skin dry and comfortable. And the new ScotTissue Cabinet gives you this perfect towel in perfect condition—absolutely clean—and folded ready for use. Every ScotTissue Towel bears the special ScotTissue trade-mark. It's your guarantee of satisfaction.

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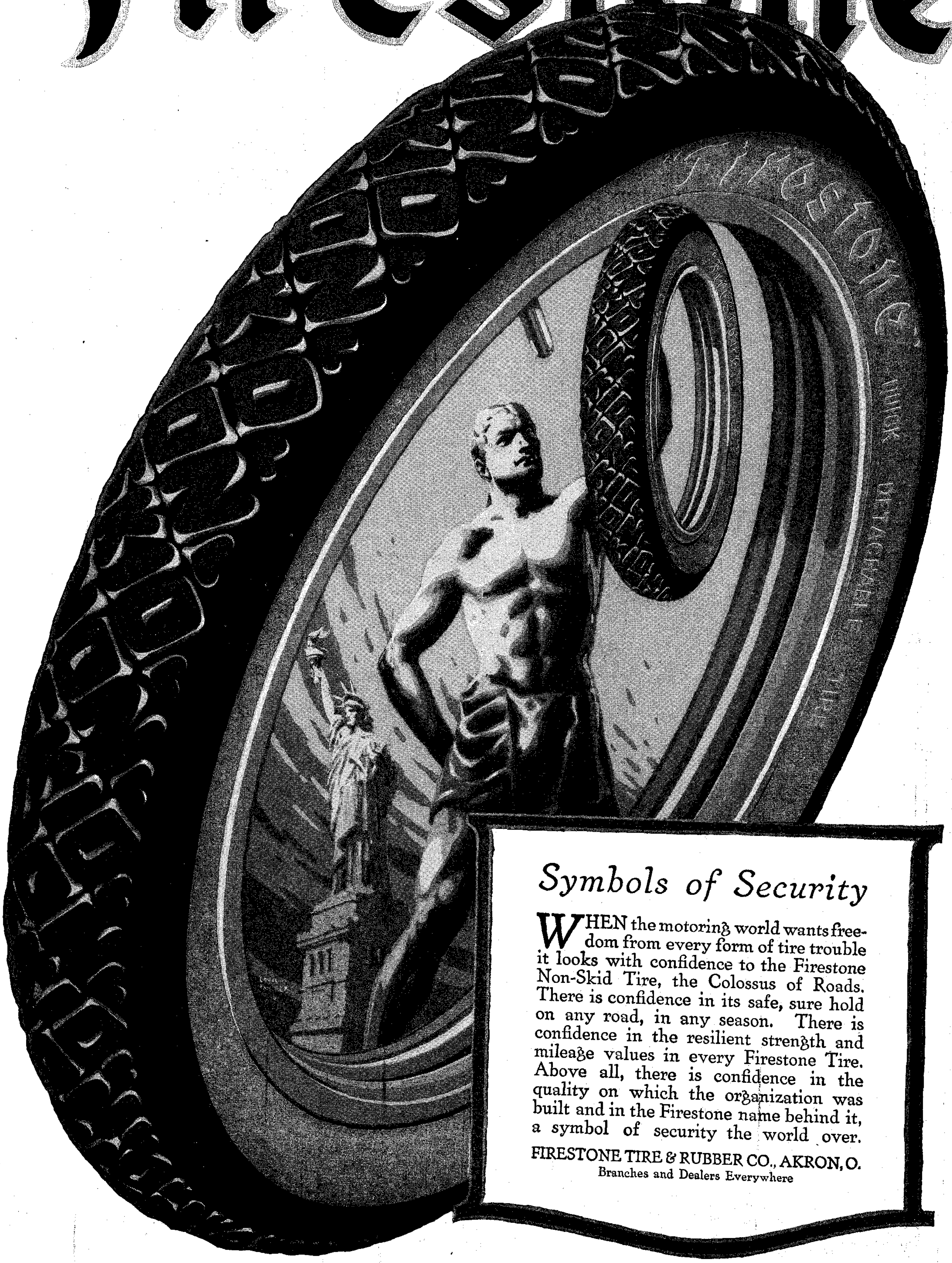

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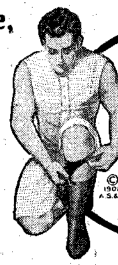

The Principles and Practices of
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"Good products rather than great profits."

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graphic descriptions of great battles fro Manassas to Appomattox, with detaile accounts of the strategy that decide important actions, but he has set fort with rare intelligence the causes whic eventually were to replace the long series o brilliant Southern victories by final an irretrievable defeat. As might be expecte the figure of Lee looms large in the pictur of the soldier-historian. The portrait her drawn of the Confederate leader is mos impressive. He was known intimately t the author, who served immediately unde him. "Stonewall" Jackson is also a outstanding figure in the narrative. Th actual incident that gave rise to hi picturesque title is told in the followin extract from the book's description of th Battle of Bull Run:

"Hillsides, valleys, roads, all held pile of dead and wounded, yet still the contes raged. At length came the brigades o Cocke and Jackson, and a renewal o strength they proved to our brave fellow still bearing the heat of the day. Genera Lee's troops were being forced back a Jackson's men advanced to their support Lee, moving toward Jackson, pointed t his shattered column, huddling together i the woods and exclaimed:

"'General, they are beating us back.'

"'Sir,' responded Jackson, 'we will giv them the bayonet.'

"General Lee, quickly rejoining hi troops, rallied them with these words:

"'There is Jackson standing like a ston wall. Let us determine to die here and w will conquer.'

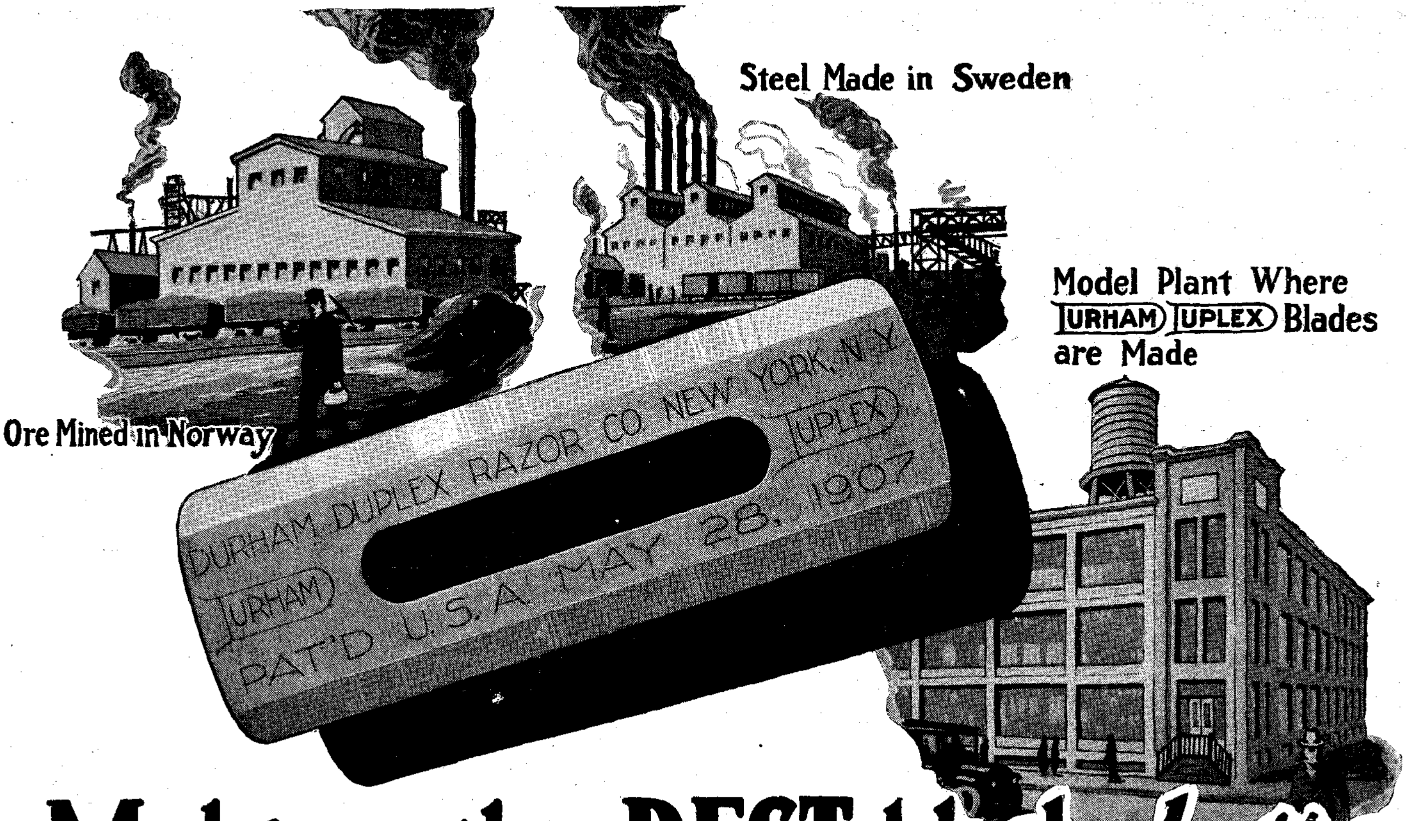
"Thus originated the famous appellation of 'Stonewall' Jackson, a name tha will live through all ages as the synonym o dauntless courage and Christian manhood.

"The tide of defeat had now been staye but at sorrowful expenditure of preciou blood and valuable lives. Later in th afternoon, Kirby Smith's brigade arrive and, making a vigorous attack on th Federal flank, doubled it up, producin dismay and confusion among the enemy platoons. This undreamed-of revers when victory was seemingly almost withi their grasp, caused the men all along th Federal line to give way, and then the arose such a stentorian yell of triump from Confederate throats that the retrea became a panic, and the Grand Arm which had for the greater part of a da fought so skilfully, became a disorganiz rabble. Officers, privates, animals, cam followers, among whom were Unit States Senators, with civilian friends note, vied with one another in the race be the first to reach Washington."

DIAZ OF MEXICO

Hannay, David. Diaz. (Makers of the Nin teenth Century Series.) With Frontispiece Portra Octavo, pp. vi-319. New York: Henry Holt & C $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The spell of romance and daring ca over Mexico by the Spanish conquistado has its pale reflection in recent times in t *condottieri*, of whom Porfirio Diaz is t glorified type. President Diaz, the famo dictator of Mexico, has been thoug worthy of a place in this admirable series Makers of the Nineteenth Century, becaus in the opinion of the editor, he brought h country to a more respectable prominen and to greater prosperity than it ha enjoyed since its original conquest by t Spaniards. *It may strike some readers as* strange selection which places Diaz in t *category that includes Abraham* Lincol Cecil Rhodes, Robert E. Lee, and Léo Gambetta. The choice, however, w seem amply vindicated for the read who studies attentively Mr. Hannay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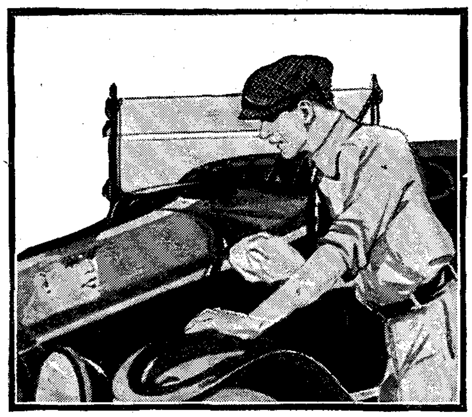

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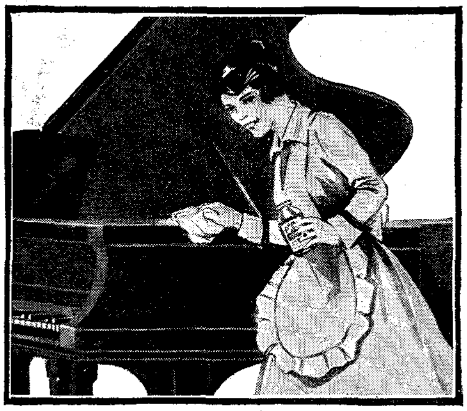

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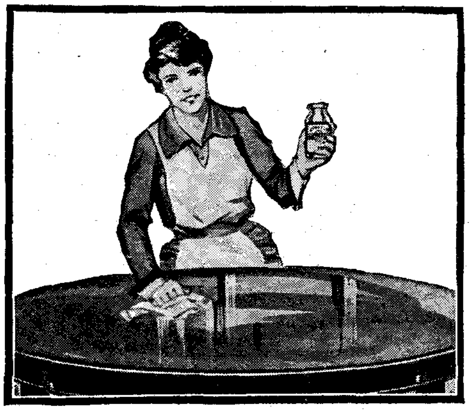

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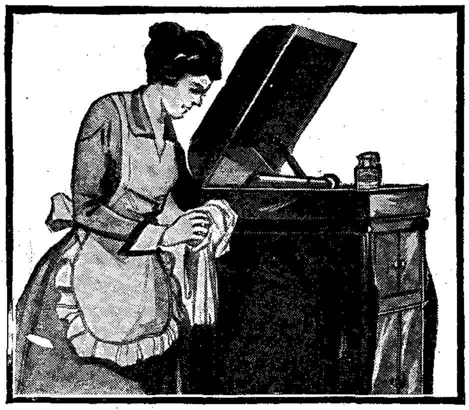

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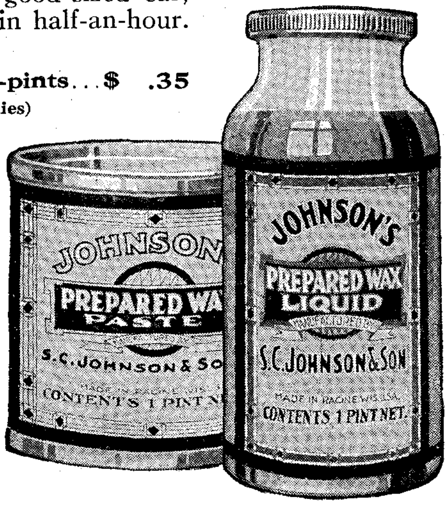

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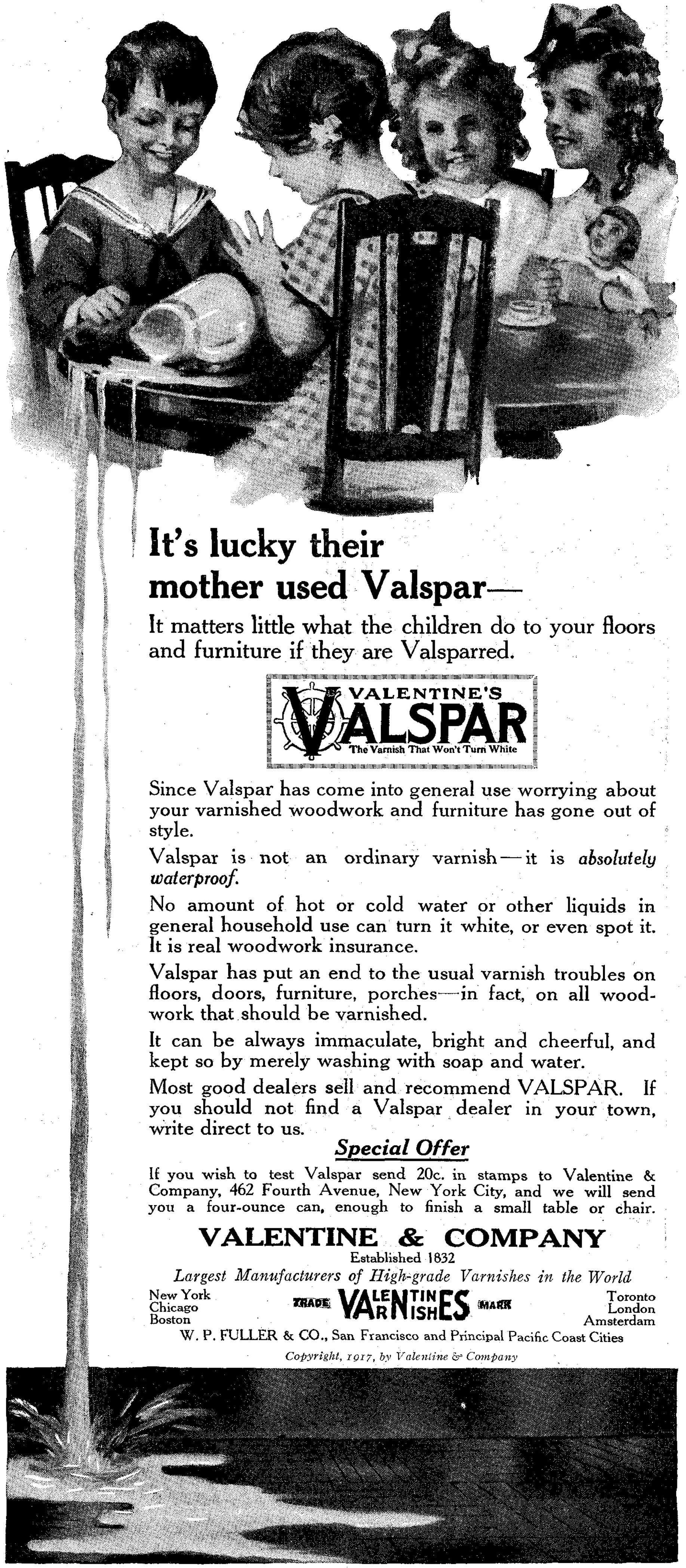
able and elaborate monograph, the character and content of which are suggested by this extract from the editor's preface:

"President Diaz's achievements as a statesman, tho important to his contemporaries, appear to have had only a passing value. [Yet] for his own corner of the world he was truly a maker of the nineteenth century. . . . Mexico itself, tho so near a neighbor to the United States, is still the most mysterious to us of all the American countries. Perhaps it has never yet outlived the wonderful tales brought back to Europe of Aztec cities and civilization and the exploits of Cortez, the most chivalrous of all the Spanish adventurers. Mr. Hannay has kept for us some of the mystery in the description of the country's wild, rolling uplands and of the medieval adventures of his hero and his hero's adversaries in the land of sudden surprizes. He has also made the people and the land more real and living to us at a time when they have become specially interesting in the politics of the world."

The English author has indeed pictured Diaz and his country in vivid traits and with the mastery of one who knows history well. Addrest primarily to an English audience, the work is still more interesting to Americans by reason of the light it casts upon the puzzling ethnic and social conditions which characterize our troublesome neighbor.

Before entering upon a description of Diaz's stormy and dramatic career, a career marked by adventures and exploits worthy of the heroes of Dumas, Mr. Hannay gives some account of the historical *milieu* of the drama. Spanish history seen through English eyes is apt to be distorted, for when the author infers, as he does, that Spain is all that England is not, the assertion can be shown to be not at all to the discredit of the Latin people. Mr. Hannay belongs to the class of writers who believe that whatever we possess of real worth or progress is confined within the narrow zone that Luther's hand has traced in history. He ascribes to Catholicism the failure of Mexico to achieve a stable civilization. The comparison which he institutes between the Spanish and English colonists in the New World is very much to the discredit of the former. Excepting the few Roman Catholics of Maryland, the English colonies, northern, middle, and southern, we are told, were settled "by men who, whether they came from England or from Scotland, or were Palatines or French Huguenots, had all alike crossed the line between the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church and the Protestant world."

The history of Diaz is the history of Mexico, and the thoroughness with which Mr. Hannay has searched the turbulent events and episodes which marked the dictator's long and sensational career has resulted in a story of absorbing and timely interest. Mexico on the eve of the French intervention, as here described, presents a lurid page of Spanish-American history; gives, in fact, an exact companion-picture to to-day's events. The author shows that in the days when Louis Napoleon made his ill-starred attempt to plant imperialism in America, Mexico was torn by anarchy, was the prey of armed adventurers. Then, as now, brigandage ravaged a country which was already torn with political dissension. Prototypes of Villa rode roughshod over the country. Something like pity for Mexico awakens in the reader



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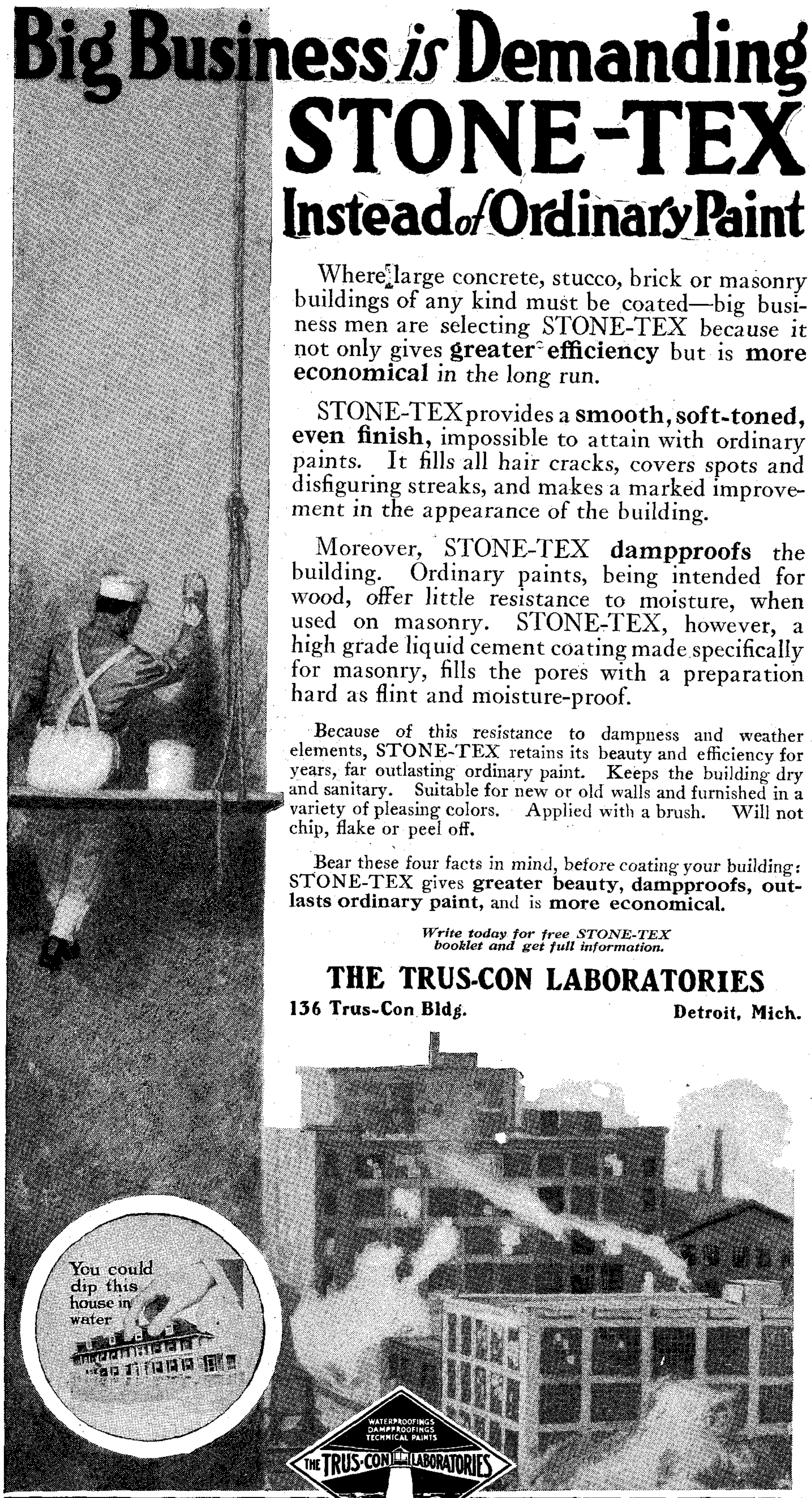
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at the author's description of the social and political chaos which reigned in Mexico in the mid-nineteenth century. It was amid such turbulent conditions as have seldom been paralleled even in the record of South-American republics that there rose the man who was "to guide the whirlwind and direct the storm." Diaz's rise from obscurity and poverty to first rank and the virtual power of a monarch, as told by the author, has the fascination of a romance. Few men in modern times have been so successful as the Mexican dictator in dealing with almost impossible conditions. Mr. Hannay sums up the character and career of Porfirio Diaz in these words: "He showed the world what was the utmost that his country was capable of doing in order to qualify itself to take its place among civilized and progressive states. All it has been able to do is to produce a resolute, heavy-handed man who *could* keep an incurable anarchy within bounds for an unprecedented period of years."

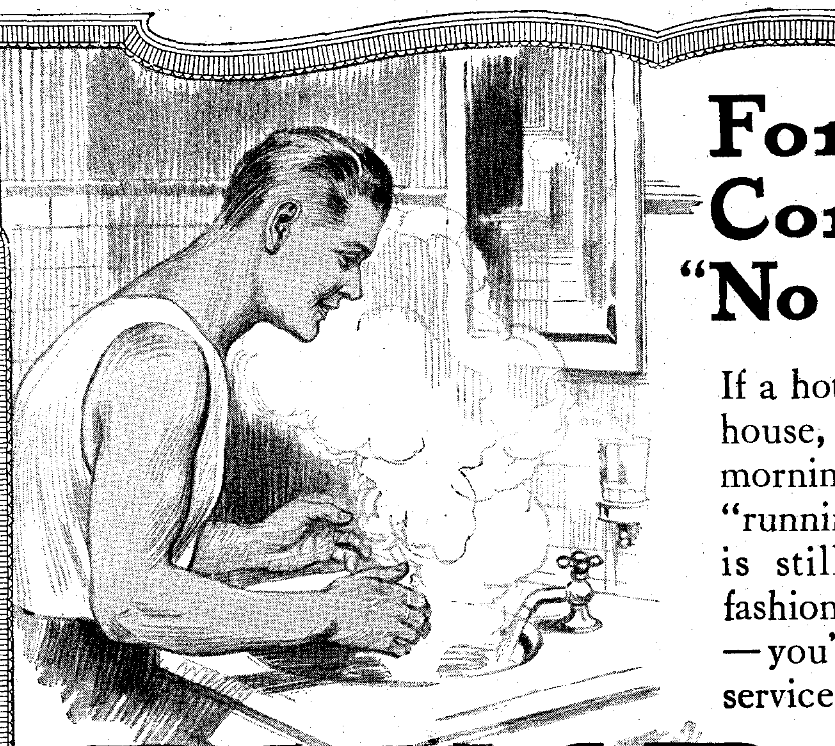
MR. NADAL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS

Nadal, E. S. A Virginian Village, and Other Papers, together with Some Autobiographical Notes. 8vo, pp. 277. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

By what refinement of the "science of improving things worse" has the essay, that time-honored mold of literature, fallen to such low estate that publishers dread the word in their book-titles as if it were some malign charm to frighten off purchasers? Call these charming writings of Mr. E. S. Nadal essays, and there is danger no one will read them. Yet essays they are, in very essence, partaking as they do of the qualities of intimacy and geniality, of profound knowledge of human nature, of what Schopenhauer calls "the wisdom of life." The author may not be famous, but he is a better writer than are many authors called famous. He seems to have preferred the ranks of the Great Anonymous, for he has never shouldered himself to the front. He has known intimately, however, many very famous men, and his sketches of them from the life, which are a feature of his book, have the rare sort of interest that is imparted by the touch of originality.

The papers of which Mr. Nadal's book is largely composed were first published in *Scribner's*, *The Century*, *Harper's*, and *The Nineteenth Century* magazines, and in *The Outlook*, *The Independent*, and the New York *Evening Post*. One-fourth of the volume is entirely new; it consists of "Autobiographical Notes," which were written at the request of the publishers. Mr. Nadal's volume is made up of descriptions of American life, principally in the South in the *ante-bellum* period; happy reminiscences of famous persons—Lincoln, Stanton, Lowell, Longfellow, and other typical Americans; personal recollections of delightful phases of Virginia social life, familiar in novels, and descriptions of "old Texas" and of Kentucky and its wonderful horses.

Next to the characterization of Lincoln, which is a little masterpiece of its kind and quite new and original, notwithstanding the fact that the subject seems almost exhausted, the best thing in the book is probably the description of the women of Virginia. The author, now a quite elderly man, was in his youth a secretary of legation at London. He had the *entrée* to a very fine society indeed. There are



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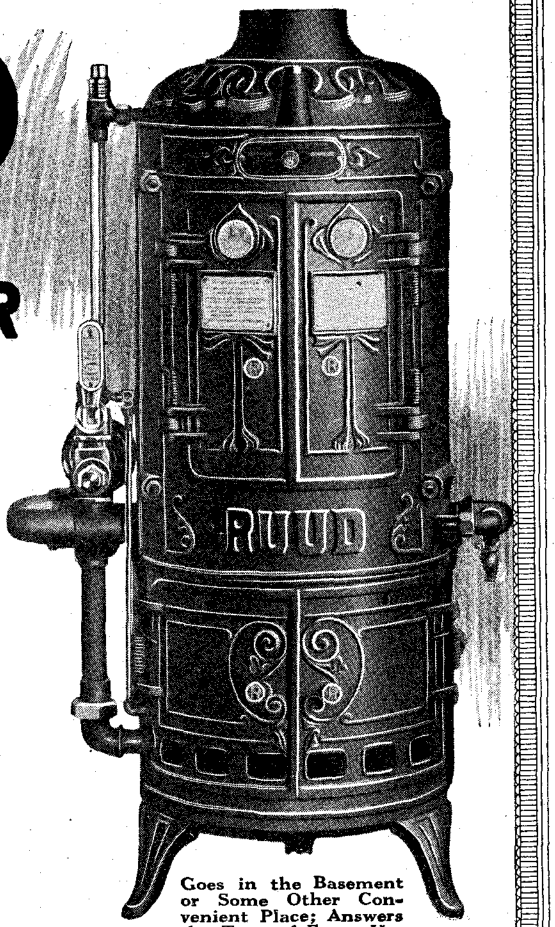

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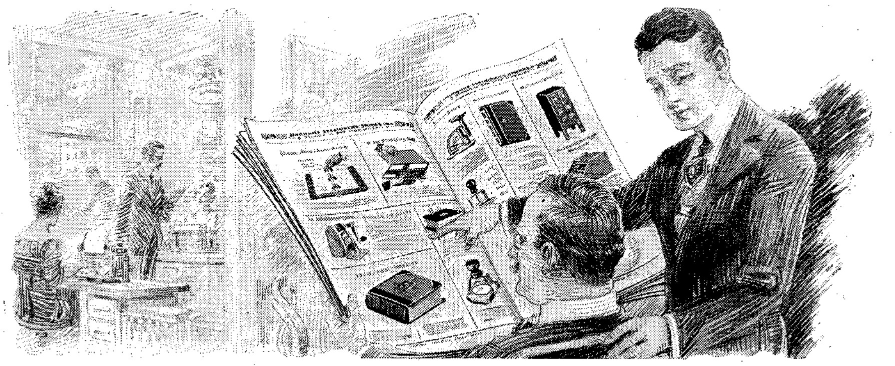

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not many men now living who have, as this author has, hobnobbed more or less with such notabilities as appear in the following:

"I had just come to London and was of course vastly pleased at seeing these great men. Dickens, Grote, the historian, Browning, Froude, Wilkie Collins, Mrs. Norton, Lord Houghton, and others were there. I was introduced to Grote, a benignant old gentleman, very tall and thin. I thought that the marble bust of him, with which I was familiar in the first volume of his history, had been set upon a pair of long, slim legs and was walking about. He impressed me as having a courtesy which was a thing not of manner but of the spirit. Mrs. Grote, who Sidney Smith said was the origin of the word 'grotesque,' was not there. But I heard her a few days later make a speech at a woman's-suffrage meeting, in which she referred to John Stuart Mill, who was on the platform, as 'our leader.' A rather queer-looking, somewhat conceited, and infinitely kind-hearted old dame, I should think. The young author Lecky, who afterward married a lady in waiting of the Queen, who had come to London with her, was there. I wondered if Dickens was not struck by Lecky's resemblance to Tom Pinch in the illustrations to 'Martin Chuzzlewit.' It was a Tom Pinch turned gentleman, who had distinguished himself at the University and written a book."

Here is a description of Southern life of a past period:

"The women were admired and worshiped as were no other women I have ever known. This fact gave them a peculiar force and courage. They behaved with that natural grace and spoke with that eloquence which are the results of perfect liberty, and this liberty was again the result of the sympathy and kindness with which they were regarded. Their voices were better than those of most Northern women, altho there were a wildness and a rusticity in their speech which was a good deal like that of the negroes with whom they were brought up. I had always supposed that this speech was caught by the whites from the negroes. But the late Edward Eggleston, who was an authority on American Colonial history, assured me that it was copied by the negroes from the whites, and was like the speech used in England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. I should, however, doubt the truth of this explanation. Their voices were very saccharin, in this respect resembling the drug of that name, which is said to have forty times the strength of sugar. I have in mind one of these ladies who was a friend of mine and who was a celebrated Virginia belle. She was very handsome, but she was much more than a pretty woman, for she had strong sense and a great deal of humor. Richly endowed as she was and speaking a *patois* that Venus might have picked up in Africa, it was easy to imagine the effect she might have produced among the idle and susceptible youth."

As was said by a clever reviewer in the New York *Sun*, there is in this volume "a little of everything, and it should be in some part interesting to everybody and in every part interesting to somebody." He tells us "why the befoh the wah" literature of the South was inferior, why some horses have white feet, why Lincoln told the truth, why we should train horses to single-foot if it can be done without spoiling the trot, why women trying to catch a car pace instead of trotting, why big horses are good-tempered, why he thinks the marsupials the oldest of animals, why Southern women of the age of chivalry were what they were, and why one kind of horse wears out its shoes faster than another kind; he tells about old-time Southern life, about horse-fairs in the time of Star Pointer and Joe Patchen, about his impressions of Lincoln and Lowell, about the respective merits of English and American scenery, about Southern literature and Southern women, and about literary folk in London when he, the author, was an under-secretary of our diplomatic establishment there."

NOTABLE RECENT FICTION

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. The White People. Pp. 112. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.20. Postage, 10 cents.

It is quite in accordance with Mrs. Burnett's recent methods to indicate, in story form, her belief in spiritual truths both startling and comforting. The vehicle for her message is, in this case, an artistically quaint little story of a young Scotch heiress who, in her lonely castle, grows to womanhood unconscious that her playmates of the moors and her visions of the "white people" are not as plainly seen by her attendants as herself. Ysobel's love for Hector MacNairn, a famous writer, brings to her the realization of her unusual power, and to him a healing, helpful vision at a critical time in his life, and a suggestion of conscious or unconscious power worth considering. "How do we know that there does not lie in each of us a wholly natural but, so far, dormant power of sight—a power to see what has been called the Unseen through all the ages whose sightlessness has made them dark?" There is a touch of the occult, the psychic, in the motivation of the story, but it is tender, touching, and artistic.

Hewlett, Maurice. Thorgils. Pp. 206. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1917. $1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Hewlett gives us here, again, one of his virile, convincing stories of another age; this time an Iceland romance in which we follow the vicarious life of one Thorgils, a Norse hero, from birth to death. The spell of Mr. Hewlett's power lies in his choice of suitable diction, his directness of method, and the rugged character of his hero. Thorgils was unusual, even as a child, manly even in his childhood, mourning his father dead, and resenting the usurping stepfather. A determination once made was carried through with a belief in his own power and ultimate success. He was never "two-minded," but a man of action and much loved. The accounts of his prowess, his discovery of the sword, the wooing of Thorey, and his adventurous combats read like fairy-stories, but when he follows the call of Eric the Red in fulfilment of a promise, the tale becomes not only thrilling but dramatic. Deprivation, sorrow, and tragic events fill several years of his life, but even then he pays his enemies, rewards his friends, and proves his strength, physical and mental. Thorgil's later life has more amusing episodes. We seem to visualize the Norse people, their customs and picturesque life, and in so doing pay a tribute to the power of narration possest by this well-known writer.

Joyce, James. Dubliners. Pp. 278. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a collection of Irish stories with the city of Dublin as a background and on subjects of ample variety. The style is original but not particularly attractive, tho not without certain power. There

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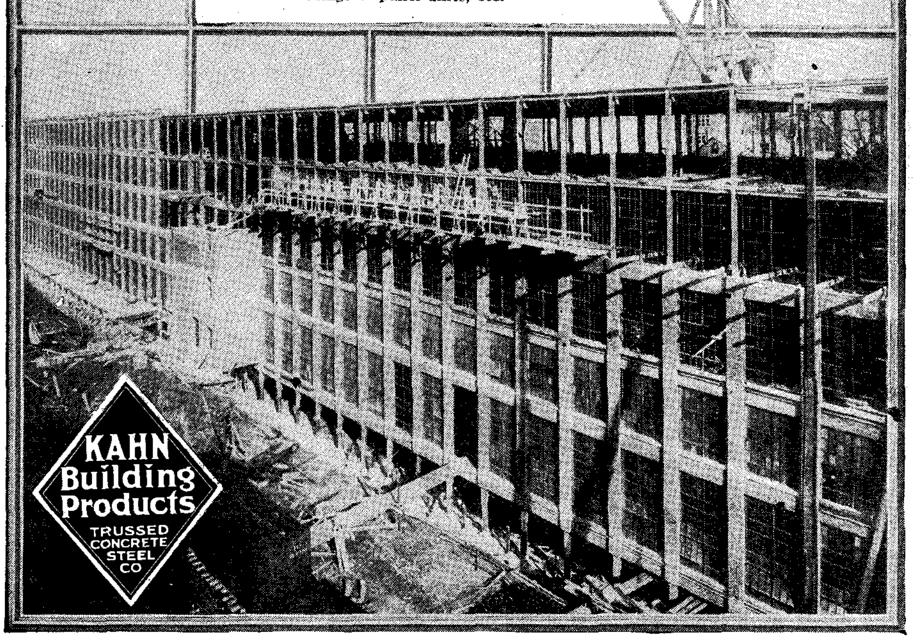

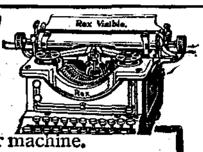

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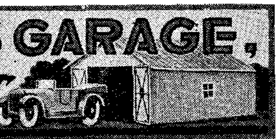

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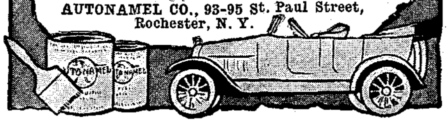

seems a tendency in most of the stories to vagueness of purpose that leaves the reader with the shock of an unfinished tale or the dissatisfaction at an incomplete one. Some seem to illustrate basic psychological truths and have a local atmosphere revealing Irish characteristics, habits, and customs. "Two Gallants" is convincingly improper. "The Boarding-House" may be typical and is, perhaps, amusing, but certainly sordid. "The Dead" and "A Painful Case" evidently are meant to illustrate psychic truths, but either an unusual style or an indirect method makes them unconvincing.

Cannan, Gilbert. Mendel. Pp. 445. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

The translator of "Jean Christophe" has evidently modeled his story "Mendel" on the French masterpiece and has attempted to draw a convincing character of a Polish genius. The result is doubtful. We have painted for us sordid and pathetic traits of Jews in England, and we visualize Mendel with his loyalty to his parents, his colossal conceit, and tremendous faith in his artistic powers. His arrogance and his determination to cling to his "harsh and strongly savored" race only accent his nationality. Whether true or not, the endless account of moral lapses, the detailed descriptions of base surroundings and shameless women, do not put us any more in sympathy with Mendel, nor make us agree with him in estimating his worth. In long dissertations on art between Mendel, and Logan, and other art-students, we can not forget that they were only callow youths with more enthusiasm than brains. In his ups and downs we get quite an insight into the "new art" of Van Gogh, Gauguin, and Cézanne. There is an interesting struggle between Mendel and the Christian girl, Greta Morrison, in which she attempts by her love to bring him on to the higher plane of beauty and freedom of spirit. We do not admire her taste, but she has perseverance and personality. The author is overstocked with material. His lengthy conversations cloud the issue and blur the outlines. We are not unconscious of some dramatic situations, some tense moments, and some compelling experiences which prove that the author has power and ability, but he is too diffuse.

Creevey, Caroline A. Stickney. A Daughter of the Puritans. Pp. 272. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mrs. Creevey has written several outdoor books. Her "Recreations in Botany,' "Flowers of Field, Hill, and Swamp," and "Guide to Wild Flowers" have entertained and instructed many readers who will be interested in reading her account of her own life, which is an entertaining picture of the simple life of a New England girl of the middle of the last century. Uneventful except for the varied experiences of every young life, her narrative illustrates the domestic and social existence of a time when religion dominated all social activities. All except the very young will find in this autobiography their own experiences mirrored, for it is a correct description of an ordinary life, an enjoyable picture of a girl's self-confidence, gradual development, broadening, and adjusting. Mrs. Creevey is not much in favor of feminism, which "is certainly dishonoring to the home because it weakens love for and desire to have children." She argues for self-development, contentment, and study, and believes that "to be a daughter of the Puritans is a goodly heritage."

Sharp, Hilda M. The Stars in Their Courses. Pp. 445. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

What "The Stars in Their Courses" have to do with Patrick Yardley is not made plain in the story, but somehow the author has made an interesting story even tho she has employed almost all the hackneyed situations known to fiction. We do wish she had given Dora's son any name but "Iky." Patrick certainly had little chance except that he came from a family of gentlemen, even tho they were gamblers. Lady Anne, his mother, had no love for John Yardley, whom she married to bolster up her father's depleted fortunes. So, when she ran away with Captain Rolleston, Patrick's father vented his spite on his own son, accenting his injustice by bestowing on a sister's son the affection which belonged to his own. A missing will, a crime foisted on the shoulders of the wrong lad—when Patrick took a chance—a blackmailing servant, and a beautiful girl who inspires love in both cousins give the author an opportunity for contrasting the characters of Patrick and Iky—the one headstrong but honest, the other superficial and sly. Tho the story is theatrically melodramatic and involved, there are some clever situations. The reader is interested in the final outcome and interested even when impatient at the methods employed. Miss Sharp has painted a good picture of the vicar, "Mr. Vivian," Patrick's best friend, also of Freddie's worldly wife, and of Maxon, the blackmailer.

Hay, Ian (Capt. Ian Hay Beith). Pip. Pp. 362. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Hay, in his latest novel, has taken for his hero an English schoolboy, and has shown by direct and indirect methods the development of a typically English lad. Pip and Pipette were the children of a successful physician whose wife was dead. While he was too busy to watch them they played in the "kersultin room" with the "terriphone" and the "stuffyscopes" and were cared for by the help. Most of the story is concerned with the school and university life of Pip and the steps by which his natural manliness gradually develops and grows. At first there are rollicking days in boarding-school, the tricks played, likes, and enmities. As Mr. Hay has been a schoolmaster, he knows what he is talking about, and he makes Pip very real to the reader. Altho of no scholarly attainments, Pip becomes popular and finds his vocation in cricket, which the author exploits in detailed accounts of rather unnecessary length and technicality, but Pip is an outdoor lad and his schooling is thorough. When Pip's father dies, the property is found much depleted, so our hero gives it all to his sister and determines to learn some business, which in this case is motors. From this period the story grows a little melodramatic, but none the less interesting. In the end, he has found himself and solved his love-problem, which is not only unique, but appealing. Pip is a very likable youngster, and Mr. Hay's descriptions are graphic and convincing.

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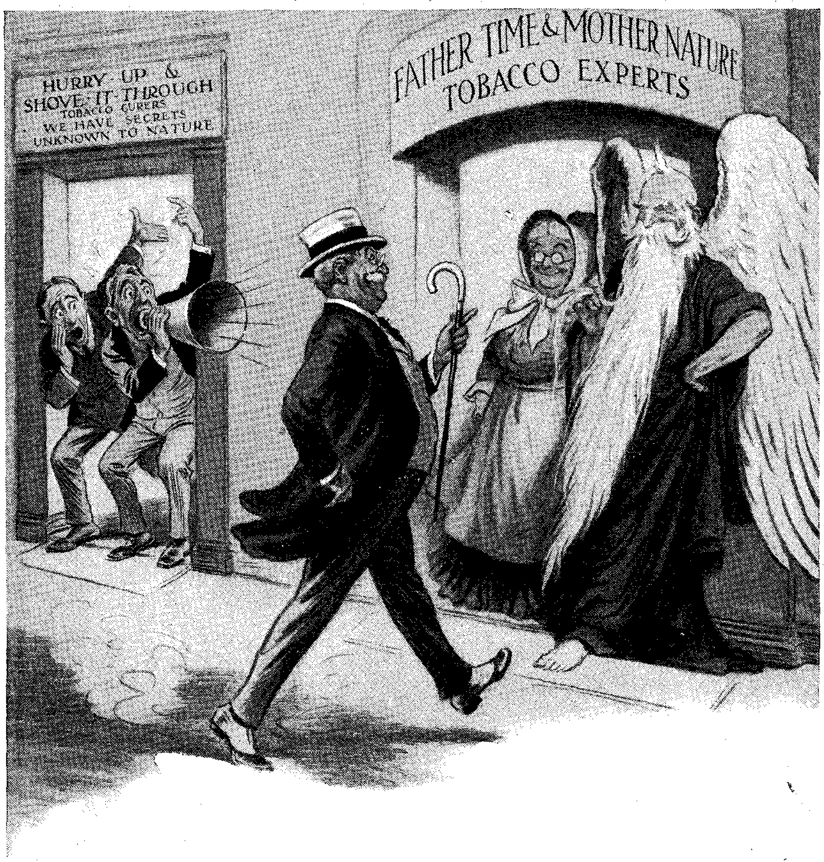
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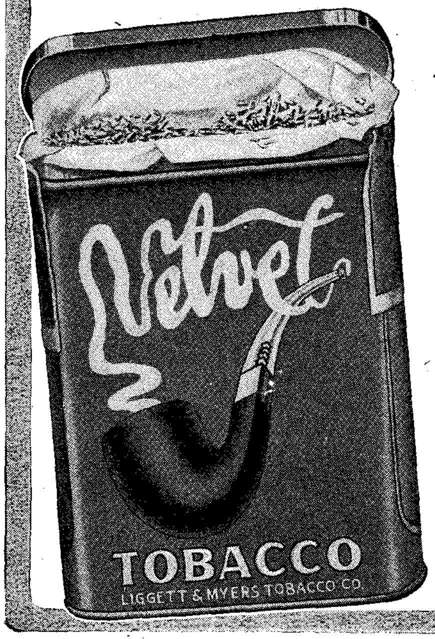

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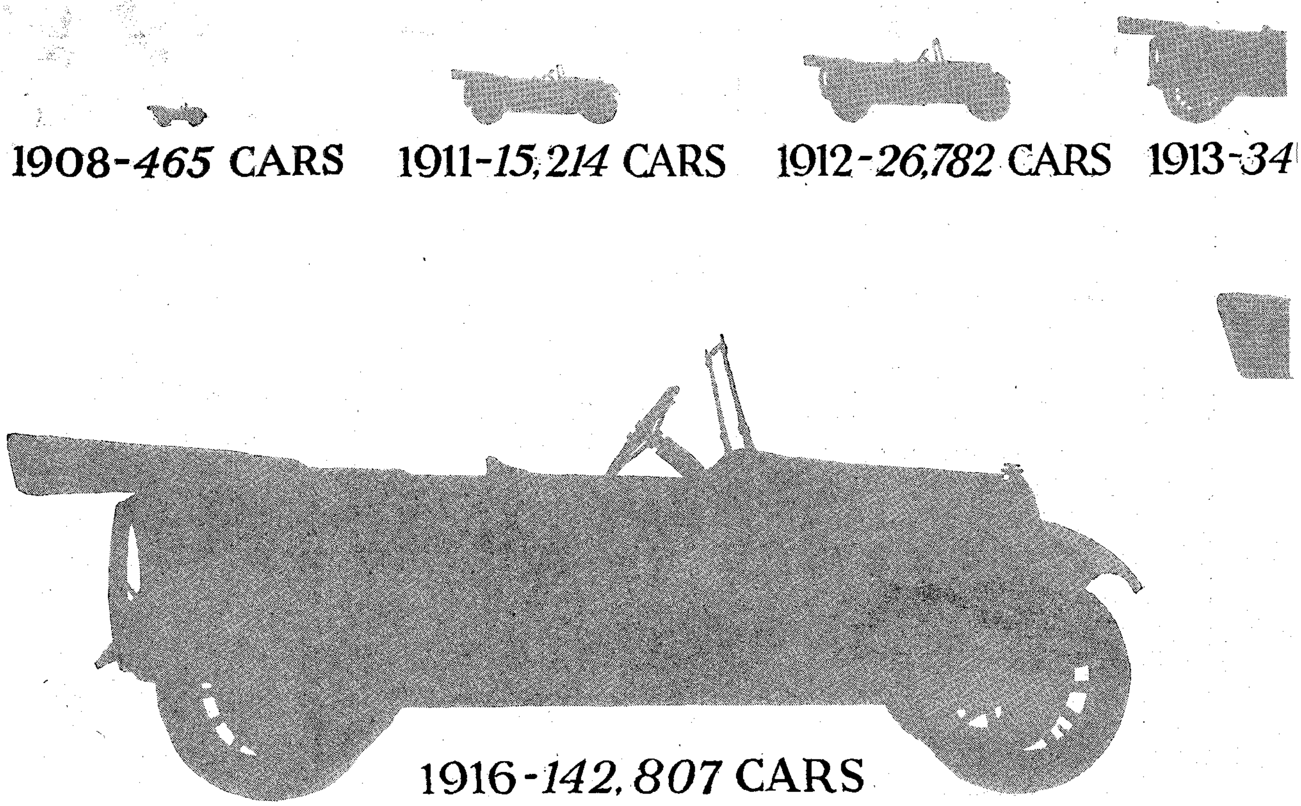

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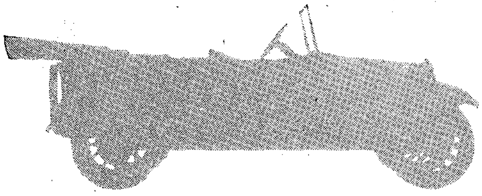

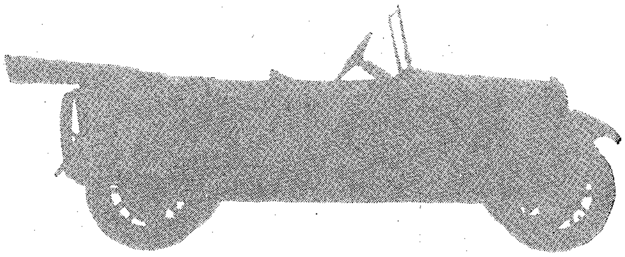

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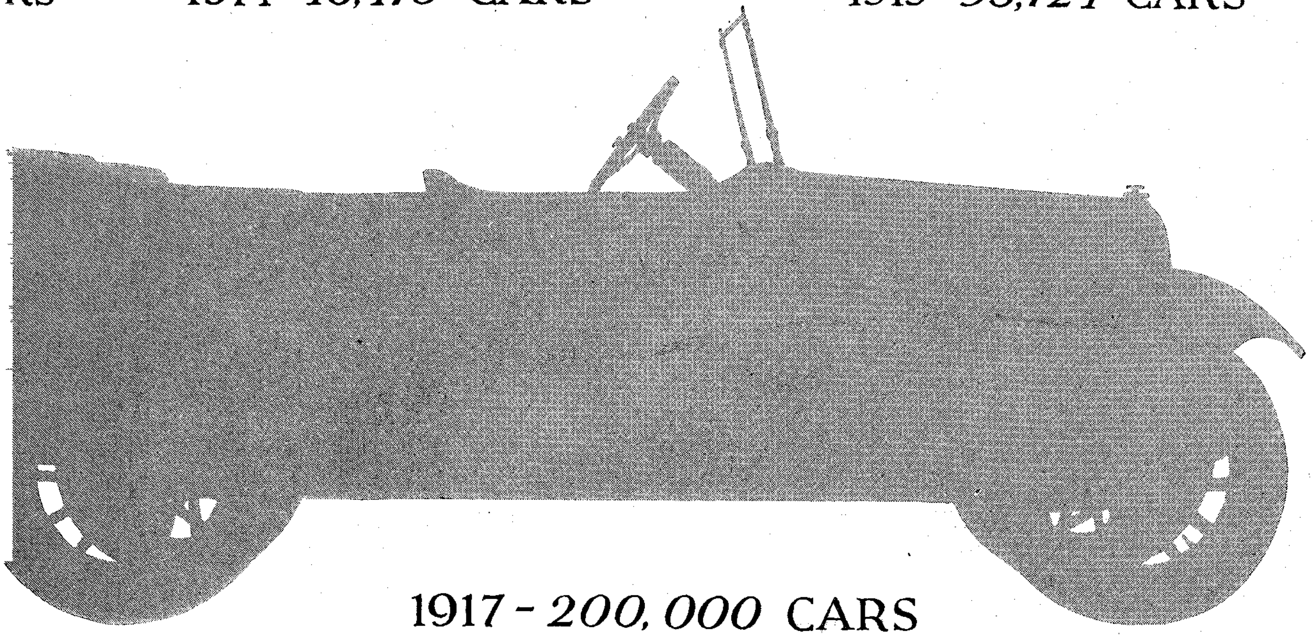

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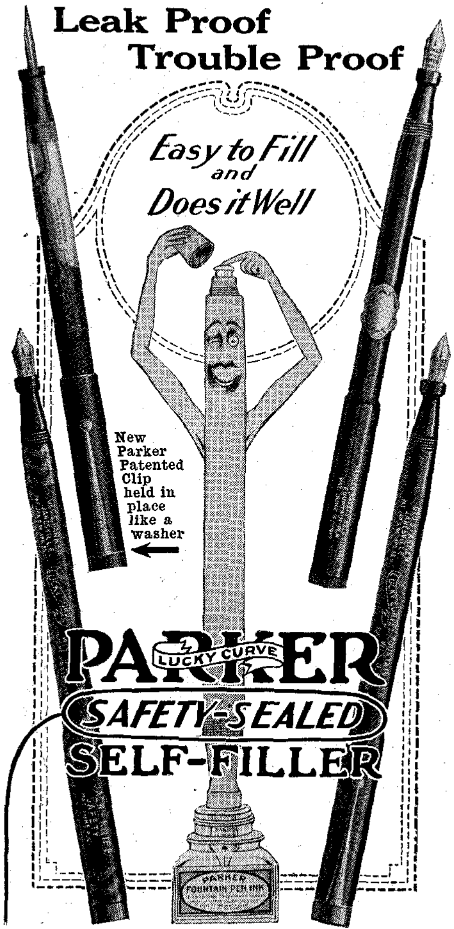
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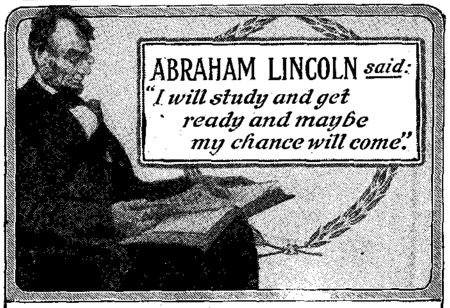
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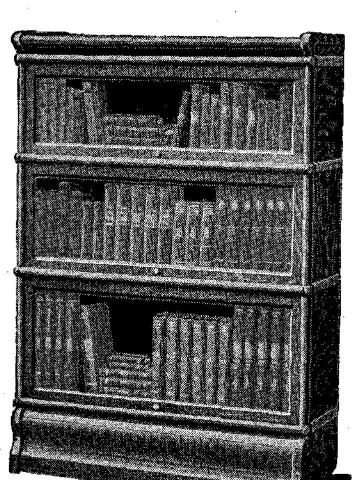
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

COUSIN JOHN BULL APPROVES

It is to be hoped that Ambassador Page found time from the incessant duties and vexations of his position to glance over a recent editorial page of the London *Spectator*. To us on this side of the Atlantic any approval of Mr. Page seems only to be expected, but the English press is cautious in commending Americans, and *The Spectator* in particular has never spoiled little Cousin Jonathan by sparing the rod. But the erroneous report that Ambassador Page was to retire recalled his wise and tactful management of a difficult situation, and British restraint was thrown aside while Mr. Page was told how completely he had won the British public and at the same time how wisely he had represented his nation. Says *The Spectator:*

> We desire to express our great satisfaction in learning that the rumors that the American Ambassador to this country, Mr. Page, was about to retire are without foundation. Mr. Page has had a most difficult part to play. Neutrality always demands an art, but when the neutral Power, as in the case of the United States, has an enormous number of citizens who only a few years ago were citizens of one of the belligerent Powers, and who now claim, and have a right to claim, all the privileges of neutrals—we mean of course the German-Americans—and, when further, there are the difficult questions as to completed and uncompleted naturalization, false claims to passports, and so forth, one can imagine how easily friction might arise.
>
> Yet, miraculous as it seems, we have never heard any grumblings or complaints in regard to Mr. Page's attitude, either by Americans, pro-German, or pro-Ally, or by Englishmen. Presumably, he must have been criticized in Berlin by the baser sort of newspaper, for few escape that honor; but, if he has been, the criticisms can not have been very loud, for we can recall no examples. Considering the narrow and very slippery path which an Ambassador has to tread, it is an astonishing diplomatic record. No one can dare to say that he is pro-Ally, or pro-German, or anything but what he ought to be—pro-American. He has fulfilled his arduous duties to his own country silently, sincerely, and therefore successfully.
>
> How many Foreign Secretaries all over the world must be sighing for such diplomatic agents! We ourselves have always been strongly in favor of professional diplomatists, trained from their youth to deal with foreign nations and foreign affairs and possessing the cosmopolitan mind. We are, however, fain to confess that Mr. Page's career tends to make our theory "a washout." A publisher in middle life, who had not even had experience of his own political system, was suddenly pitched into a diplomatic post which is always a difficult one, and which within a year became the maelstrom of international politics. And yet, in spite of his want of training, he has never made a false step or even an amateur's bungle. Long may he continue to serve his country!
>
> If Mr. Page had ever shown pro-Ally leanings, or had been that very dangerous



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Most good furniture stores sell Macey bookcases and are glad to show them to you,—to assist you in choosing *in advance we will mail a copy of our miniature* catalog on request. Write for Your copy today.

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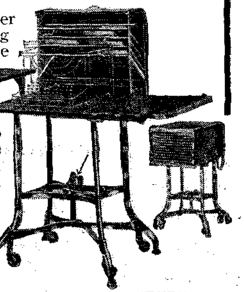
Uhl Art Steel Typewriter Cabinet is a dollar-earning piece of equipment because it speeds up output.



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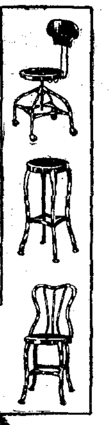

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Although the size is new this year, this model has been on the market for several years and has proven a most popular, moderate priced instrument. It combines the simplicity of the fixed focus, Box Scout with the compactness only offered in a folding model.

The Box Scout is another one of the

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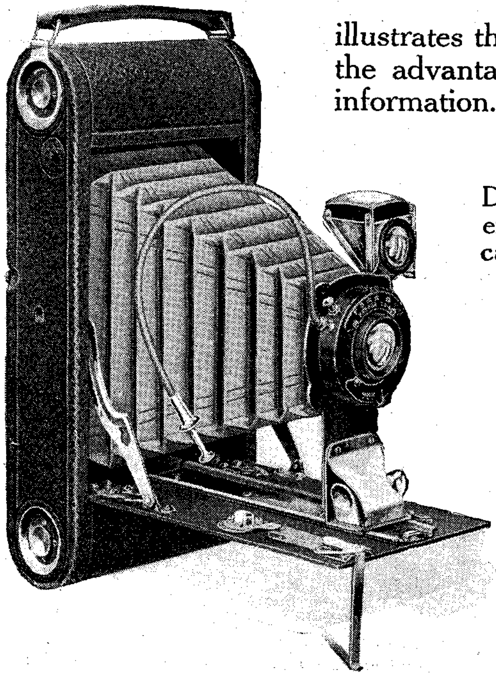
The Free Seneca Catalog

illustrates the sizes of pictures, tells which cameras take them, explains the advantages of each model—gives the prices and much valuable information.

Ask your Dealer or send postal for a copy.

Dealers should write at once for our sales plan. Our trial offer enables you to be certain that a Seneca Agency including both cameras and roll film will make good.



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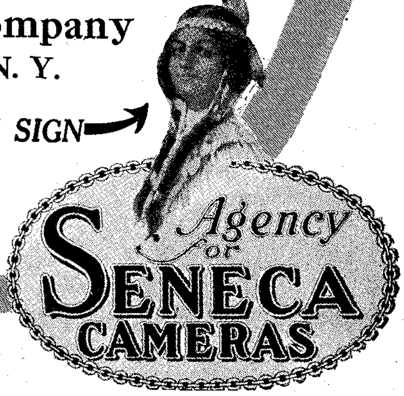

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Pearl is made in two weights—regular and extra heavy

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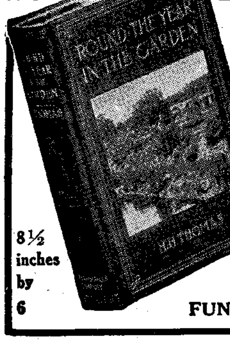

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person, an Ambassador with a policy of his own, it would have been most improper and most dangerous for us to praise him. It is his judicial impartiality that gives us the right to congratulate Mr. Wilson upon having discovered, and the American people upon having reaped the benefit of, so serviceable a representative. To invert a famous epigram of the Elizabethan age, he has spoken the truth abroad for the good of his country. However, we must not pursue this vein, for we can imagine Mr. Page, who is understood to have something of the humor which belonged to Wotton (the author of the remark we have parodied), asking what folly he had unconsciously committed to earn the supreme discredit of a diplomatist—newspaper praise.

RUSSIAN SOLDIER-SONGS

IN the daytime he was a tailor, but when the shop was closed the old Russian would put on his black silk skull-cap and go back, in mind at least, to the Russia of his youth. Sometimes he chose to talk, and then he took us with him. Once, as a great favor, he sang a Russian soldier-song. The air had the melancholy cadence of a negro plantation-lament, and as the old man repeated it over and over the melody seemed to become an accompaniment for some interminable effort which must go on and on forever.

When we asked him for the meaning of the words he apologized. It was a marching-song, he said, and went—

> On the stoop,
> On the stoop,
> On the stoop
> Stood General Paul Demeitrieff.
> One, two; one, two.

"I have sung that song in the ranks for three hours steadily," he added.

There are two kinds of Russian army-songs, the Providence *Journal* asserts. First are the long "classics," written usually by some regimental poet, and handed down by tradition. The second class consists of short songs—of which the one above was an example—which seem to rise spontaneously from the ranks.

Take, first of all, what may be called "the classics." Many of these, like the "March of the Preobrajensky Guards" (the "Czar's Own," so to speak), date from the time when Peter the Great founded the regular Army of Russia. These are often long narrative songs, glorifications of the Czar and his generals, or descriptions of the heroic exploits of a particular regiment. Before the Crimean War they were the staple musical food of the Russian soldiers, but now they are rarely heard.

Of the old historic war-songs, perhaps "The Battle of Poltava" is the best preserved. It has a good, square-cut tune, which was once popular, not only in the Army, but among the people. There are at least eleven stanzas, narrating how Peter led his men in person; how one bullet passed through his hat; how a second glanced off his saddle; while a third, traveling straight for his heart, never found

Four Out of Five People Over Forty Suffer from Gum Decay

Just as a ship needs the closest attention under the water-line, so do the teeth under the gum-line. If the gums shrink from the tooth-base, serious dangers result. The teeth are weakened. They are loosened. They are exposed to tooth-base decay. The gums themselves tender up. They form pockets which become the doorways of organic disease for the whole system. They disfigure the mouth in proportion as they recede.

Of what avail then is the ordinary tooth-paste, even though it be temporarily antiseptic?

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Tender gum spots are corrected. The gum tissues are hardened and vigored *to support sound, unloosened teeth.* This, in addition to an antiseptic effect upon mouth impurities and the pride of scientifically polished teeth.

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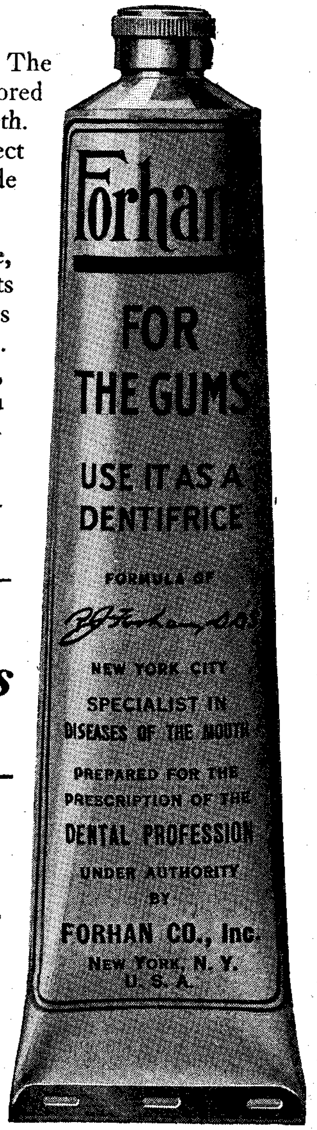
"Use it as a Dentifrice"

We will send you five trial tubes on receipt of ten cents in stamps and your druggist's name and address. Forhan Company, 196 Sixth Avenue, New York.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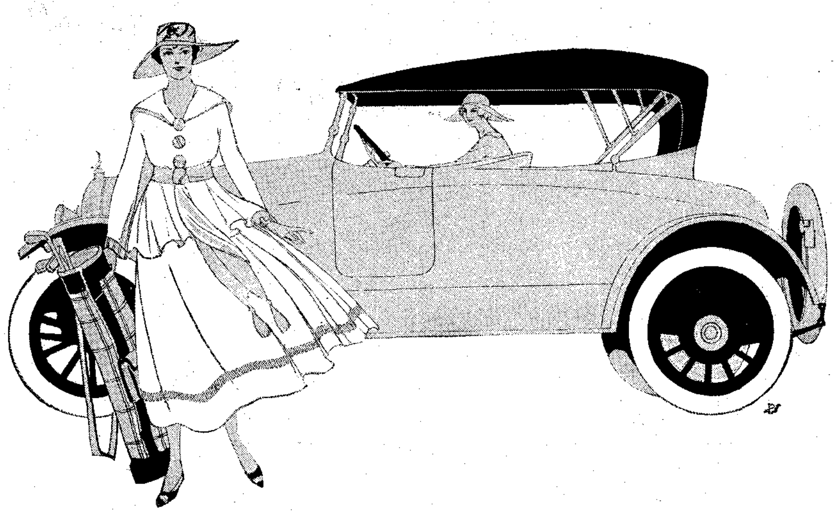

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Built like battleships — for steady service under trying conditions — they also have all the grace and beauty of smart pleasure yachts. In appearance, performance and comfort, they rival cars twice their price.

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A few Moon features

Red Seal Continental Motor—Delco starting, lighting and igniting system — motor-driven tire pump — Rayfield carburetors— slanting windshield — complete chassis and body equipment.

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Endorsed as pure and healthy by Dr. H. W. Wiley and all pure food experts.

its billet, because on his breast hung "a wonder-working cross." Finally, the song ends in an impassioned apotheosis:

> There was fighting at Poltava,
> Boys, it was a glorious day!
> Many Swedes and many Russians
> On the field together lay.
>
> Aye, it was a day of glory,
> Men shall tell it near and far,
> How God spared our Russian Emperor,
> How he saved our Russian Czar.

It will be observed that the Russian soldier-songs and the folk-songs are sung in the same characteristic manner; a chanter (*pievets*) leads off with the first section of the tune, the chorus joining in at a certain point. This is a fertile source of change, and often of deterioration, in the melody. A leader does more or less what he pleases, and his impromptu additions and fancied embellishments end by obscuring the original tune, just as successive layers of varnish often conceal the first clear colors of the old icones. The texts suffer in the same way. Gradually the meaning of the old songs, together with the exploits and the heroes to which they refer, are being forgotten.

One reason why such *paradny* songs as "Poltava" and the "Preobrajensky March" are not as popular as they might be lies in the fact that the Russian folk, which includes the Russian Army, are as shy as the English about anything that is boastful and jingoish. Mr. Orlov and Mr. Stcheglov, who have collected songs as recently as last year, assure us that in all they heard among the troops there was not the least tendency to "gas" or to make light of the enemy; "only a serene and almost epic attitude to events; a calm and noble outlook on life—yes, and on death."

Most of these songs, even the simplest route-marching tunes, have a long traditional history, says the Springfield *Union*. In fact, many of the songs now being sung in Galicia were composed during the last Turkish War, forty years ago; and have been altered to fit the new conditions.

In the Turkish War men sang:

> We marched through the Balkan mountains.
> They seemed to us high;
> But our Commander said, "Brothers, that is a matter of no significance."

The soldiers of to-day substitute Karpathian for Balkan, and do not forget that song when they look down upon the plains of Hungary. Then there are songs connected with persons and events secure in the popular memory, like "Peter the Great at Poltava" or "Napoleon and the Fire of Moscow." Then, too, many regiments have their own poets, who, like the scalds of ancient Scandinavia, chronicle the fighting in which they share themselves. The manuscript song-book of the Akhtirsky Hussars, for example, a copy of which they were kind enough to send after me from the front, contains many songs by Captain Panaev, of that famous regiment, who died in battle on January 19, 1915. Simple chronicles are there, but sung with especial pride by the men who know that they have been written in the regiment's blood:

> Brave examples of death were shown by the officers;
> Many of the children died on our way to the Karpathians.

As a rule, the Russian song is sentimental or melancholy, for, altho there are a large number of gay march-tunes among the regimental songs, they are not popular with the soldiers, affirms the Providence paper:

> Some of the Cossack songs are tragic. One tells of a fearless hero who is called to the war a few months after his marriage. When the couple say farewell the young bride swears eternal love and loyalty. After three years' hard fighting the Cossack returns. Hardly has he come in sight of the Ural Mountains, when his father rides out to meet him, with a long face. "Speak your bad news," cries the soldier, "is mother dead? Is my little wife dead?"
>
> "Mother is well," replies his father, "but your little wife—she is worse than dead. She has been false; but she is sorry, forgive her."
>
> The soldier rides on in dead silence, nursing his anger. When he gets home he embraces his mother, but draws his sword and sweeps off the head of his erring wife at one stroke—in the approved Cossack style. Then he carries it into the market-place and displays it as a warning to other Cossack wives, remarking, "She asked for trouble; now she has got what she wanted."
>
> But such touches of savagery are exceptional; a kind of introspective sadness is more usual.

The Russian officers make use of the soldiers' love for a song by drilling them to music, so that a company of raw recruits will go through the Manual of Arms, awkwardly, it may be, but, thanks to their singing, in perfect time. The songs heard in these drills are of various character. To quote the Springfield *Union* again:

> The recruit reminds himself that his days of freedom are over and that to-morrow he will be his own man no more. A mother mourns over her son who is called to the colors, and he answers her with pride. A peahen who jeers at the soldiers receives a proud rebuke. The Cossack dying in the plain gives his last message to his horse. The soldier dying in a hospital dictates a letter to his friend in the village. A girl whose lover has gone to the war wishes for wings that she might fly after him and cut off the head of the Kaiser.

And very often, *The Union* concludes, the songs used for this purpose do not reach a high level of poetry. Like the marching song quoted above, their purpose is not to entertain, but to give the mind some mechanical operation to distract it from the monotony of the drill.

> For example, you may observe a squad, intent only on keeping time, lifting their knees to the level of their stomachs, dropping them again without moving from their places, left, right, left, right, while they loudly inform the world that henceforth, for them, Cupid will loose his shafts in vain:
>
> Once I loved the sewing maids and once I loved the cooks,
> But now I'll not love any one, however sweet she looks.
>
> Walk on, and you may come upon another squad lustily marking time through

Helping save $300,000 in fines
— and many lives.

How Legalite has made night driving safe and enjoyable instead of nerve-racking and dangerous.

"Dazzling, glaring, blinding lights were ahead of me; three cars on my left, so it seemed, and one directly in front. *I was like a blind man trying to drive.* And like the blind man gropes in his darkness I turned my car to the right—the only way that seemed open — and over the bank we went. Stewart died the next day."

This isn't an unusual incident. It's an every-night occurrence. The hospitals are filled with dazzle-light victims.

Some people are just naturally reckless. Others are careful and considerate.

Some automobilists never think of "safety first" until they're out on bail for manslaughter.

While other automobilists are always willing to comply with the laws enacted for the safe-guarding of life. But laws or no laws, they do unto other drivers as they would have other drivers do unto them. And every man who has been up against the dangers of the put-your-eye-out searchlight has deep respect for the automobilist who lights his car *properly.*

Until Legalite was perfected the *proper* head-lighting of a car had been an unsolved problem. The misguided lights of the glaring head-lamps have been responsible for an awful loss of life and damage.

You, yourself, have been blinded by the glare. Your own lights have undoubtedly confused and con*founded others.* State laws and *municipal regulations* had to be enacted against this menace in order to make night driving safer.

And now science has provided the perfect head-light—LEGALITE. It has been developed and perfected by a notable optical expert and one of the country's foremost illuminating engineers. It's not only a LEGAL light, conforming with the most stringent laws regarding the use of glaring head-lights, but it's a friendly, kindly light—a light that will aid, direct and protect *you*, and direct and protect the *other fellow* under all road conditions—furnishing "all the light where the light is needed."

Legalite's success has been instantaneous. Thousands of pairs have been distributed. It is not possible to calculate the enormous saving it has brought about —saving in damage, saving of life.

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4. Spreads the light, fan like, 42 inches above the ground, and throws it *out* and *down* 400 to 500 feet ahead.

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If the 30,000 users in New England had each been fined, say $10, for breaking the lighting laws, that item alone would figure up to the tidy sum of $300,000.

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The Massachusetts Auto Club selected it as the best of 26 head-light lenses submitted. It is approved legally by New Jersey, and endorsed by Kansas City, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Denver, Albany and the Automobile Association of America.

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Legalite is easy to put on; you or your garage man can do it. It will improve the looks of your car; comes in all sizes for every style of lamp. We will send simple and complete instructions for installing the lens and focusing the lamps.

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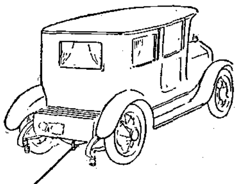

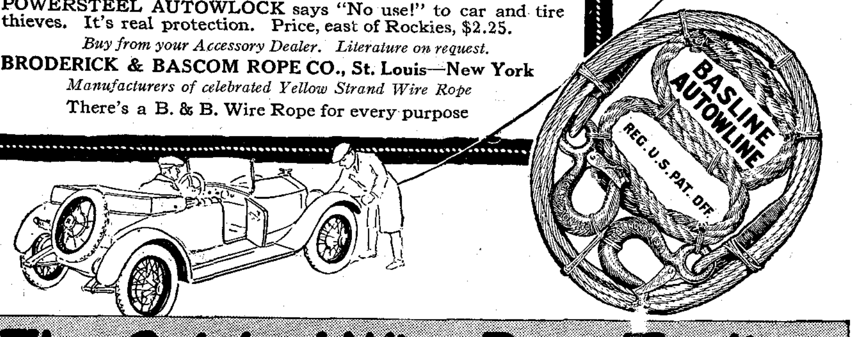

The *Original* Wire Rope Towline

the fifteen verses of "The Jolly Young Trader," from the beginning:

A jolly young trader
With never a care,
Merrily, merrily,
Rode from the fair.

to the end:

Blue were his trousers,
His shirt it was red,
Rumpled and tumbled
The cap on his head.

OLD VIRGINIA WAYS

IT was a beautiful life in Virginia in the good old days "befo' the war." As a crumbling tombstone records of one family, it was a time when "all the sons were brave, and all the daughters fair." It was a time when the cook-books began their recipes with "take two dozen fresh-laid eggs," or "two quarts of the finest and thickest cream procurable"; when the hospitality was such that a family would come to spend the day and remain for thirty years; when the daughters of the house, drest in "habbits" and "mantills," gathered at a neighbor's to "pore" a dish of tea. The Virginia our great-grandmothers knew is being forgotten, and so it is a pleasure to find such a book as the one in which Miss Lucy Lee Pleasants records her mother's stories of "Old Virginia Days and Ways," with their keen political combats, family life, and the road adventures of the times before such words as efficiency and economic struggle were known.

Party strife ran high when the toast,

"The cure for Loco-Foco pizen
Is Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen,"

was drunk with loud acclaim. Miss Pleasants gives us the following delicious anecdote, told in her mother's words, showing how high political feeling ran in President Tyler's day:

> In those days the interest in politics was so keen that public events affected people as vitally as their own private affairs. I was only seven years old at the time (of the veto of the Bank Bill) but the gloom and disappointment of my elders imprest my youthful spirits to such a degree that when I was asked to dance that night at the "hop" I declined, giving as my reason that "Tyler had vetoed the Bank Bill."

Perhaps one of the reasons for such bitter struggles was the high spirit of the Southern gentleman. In a chapter entitled "Fire-Eaters," several family anecdotes are related. Upon one occasion, we read, Colonel McCarty was traveling in New Orleans. He had already fought a famous duel in the South, in which the principals fought with muskets standing so close that the barrels of the guns almost met, and he was surprized to be accosted by a perfect stranger in this manner:

> "You, I believe, sir, are Colonel McCarty, of Virginia?"
>
> "I am, sir."
>
> "I am Colonel K——, of Louisiana. You, I understand, are accounted the

This is a Photograph of a Hand-Brush Six Years Old

Prophylactic

Just a Hand-Brush—
But SUCH a Brush!

IT is a Pro-phy-lac-tic hand-brush that has been in daily use in an office for six years. A new brush would not look any different.

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Nobody can say how long it will last. The first ones we made ten years ago are still scrubbing away grime and making hands, fingers and nails clean for big and little hands, soft and hard hands, tender hands and hands calloused with toil.

Yet it has never been a big seller, because very few people know anything about it, and most stores say with very good reason that the public has never been educated to pay more than 10c or at most 25c for a hand-brush.

Well, this is no 25c brush. It's a dollar brush—costs a dollar and like every article of supreme quality is worth anything you want to say.

It is so sturdy and its simple quality is so convincingly apparent that every time you wash your hands, from the day you bought it to goodness knows when, you will grin and be glad you bought it.

And if you present it to anyone he will bless you. It's nicely boxed.

Send us a dollar and get one and if you ever are in doubt as to whether or not it was a good, sensible purchase, tell us.

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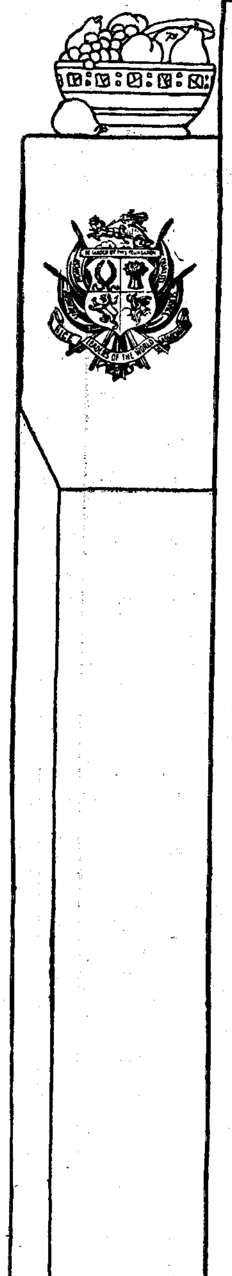

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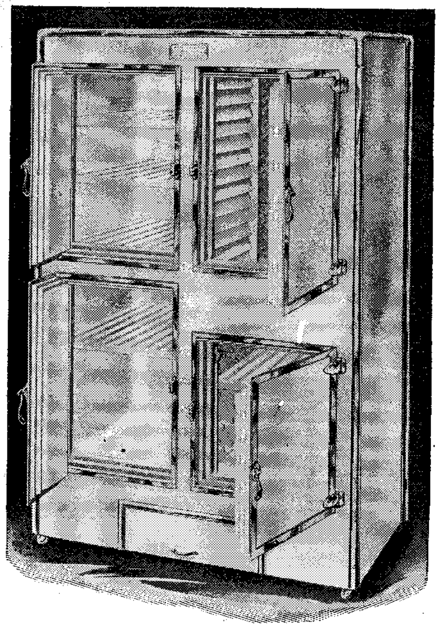

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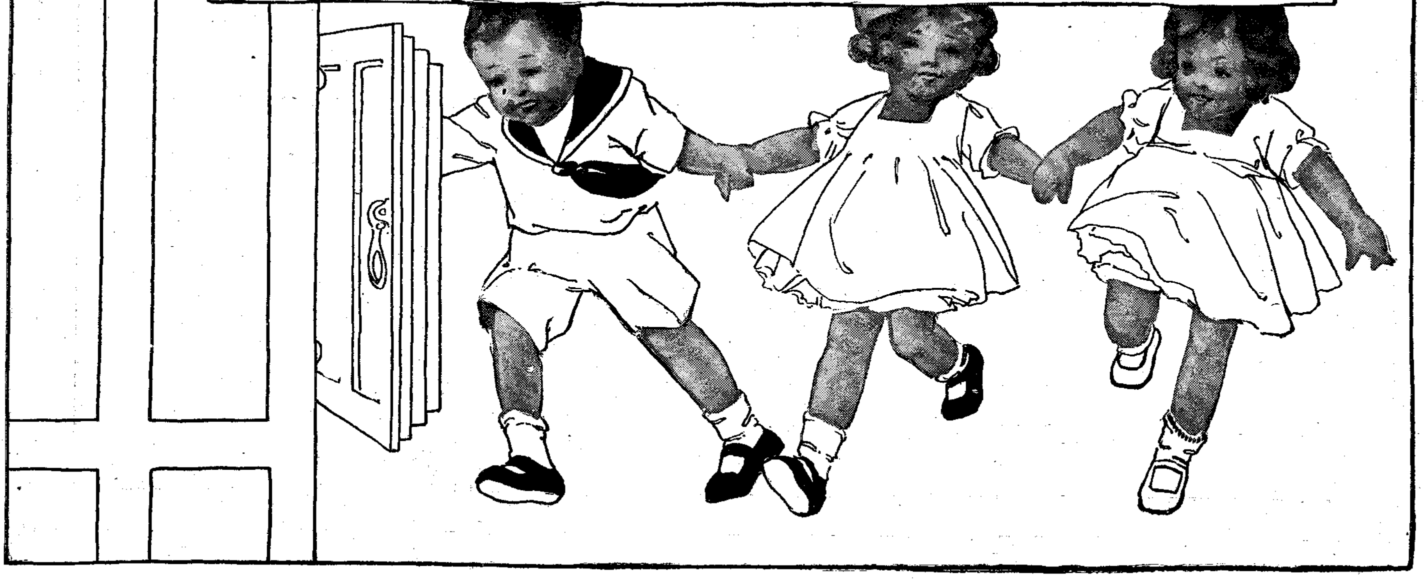


bravest man in your part of the country, as I am of mine, and, frankly, I'd like to measure swords with you."

My father, much astonished at this address, fixt his eyes upon his companion and replied:

"I have just arrived in your city, sir, and am unacquainted with its customs. Am I right in understanding you to say that you wish to fight me—a man whom you have never seen before and with whom you can have no cause of quarrel?"

"You apprehend my meaning, sir," said the Louisianian.

"Very well," replied my father, "I have never refused a challenge, altho this one seems to me most extraordinary. I will meet you to-morrow morning at daybreak at any place you may appoint. As the challenged party I claim the right to name the weapons, and I choose pistols."

He was highly indignant and the expression of his piercing eyes must have been very remarkable, for the Louisianian turned pale and fell back a pace.

"Good God, sir," he exclaimed, "it seems as if you would look me through the brain.

"I will shoot you through the brain to-morrow morning at daybreak," replied my father, "and I shall wait in my room for your second to make arrangements for the meeting."

"Why, Colonel," exclaimed the bully, "you take this too seriously. I was only jesting, a harmless jest, sir, to try your mettle."

"I have no taste for such jests, sir," replied my father, "and I decline all further conversation with you."

The next morning the Louisianian had left for parts unknown. But often these affairs were by no means jests, and particularly in traveling a man needed undaunted courage to protect himself from annoyance. The book tells how on his way back to Virginia:

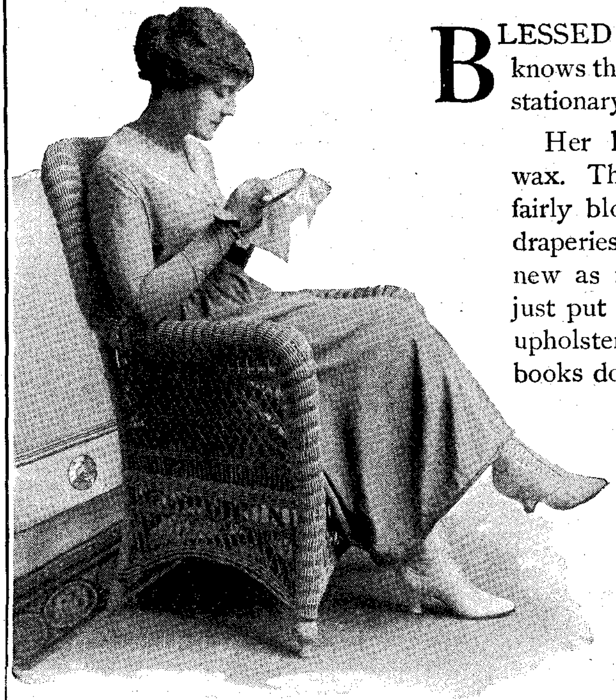
He traveled, naturally, upon a Mississippi steamer, the great river in those days being the main highway of traffic. These boats were frequented by desperadoes and gamblers who beguiled the passengers into playing cards with them and cheated them out of their money.

My father was enjoying a quiet game with two gentlemen of his own sort when one of these gentlemen of fortune approached and proposed to join them. It was explained to him politely that the party was satisfied as they were, and did not care for a fourth. The intruder insisted and proceeded to make himself very objectionable—cursing, swearing, and drawing a knife. The players, rather white, looked at each other. They were unarmed and it seemed that they would either have to admit the fellow to their game or get into an ugly scrimmage. Suddenly my father, still holding his cards, arose, seized the desperado by the collar, walked with him to the side of the boat, and flung him over into the stream. Returning to his seat he threw down an ace, quietly observing:

"My trick, gentlemen."

The wit of these gentlemen equaled their courage. Several stories are told of the repartee of John Randolph, of Roanoke. It is narrated that on one occasion Randolph had a bitter disagreement with

Blessed is this Woman



BLESSED is this woman. She knows the joys and delights of stationary vacuum cleaning.

Her house is as neat as wax. The colors in her rugs fairly bloom. Hangings and draperies look as fresh and new as if the decorator had just put them up. Furniture, upholstery, desks, tables and books dodge the dust.

How can such a young girl-mother keep her home immaculately clean—do all the work herself—and look as sweet as sunshine?

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First, wonderful *convenience*. Insert the rubber cleaning hose in the inlet—and push a button. All your attention is devoted to cleaning. All the machinery is down in the cellar.

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The Sturtevant stationary *fan* type cleaner gives *steady* suction that can also be used for cleaning clothes, furs and delicate hangings.

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Money spent for a stationary vacuum cleaning system is *profitably invested*. When you want to sell your house, the fact that it has stationary vacuum cleaning puts it in the "preferred class." Divide the cost of installing stationary vacuum cleaning over a few years and a few pennies a day pay for it.

Do you live in a hotel or apartment? Make sure before you rent that it has stationary vacuum cleaning. Once you live in a hotel or apartment equipped with stationary cleaning you will tolerate no other kind of cleaning service.

If you or your wife knew *one-tenth* of its conveniences you would decide today to have stationary vacuum cleaning. The first step is to send for our booklet, "*Sturtevant Stationary Vacuum Cleaners.*" Also send for book telling of the commercial advantages of well ventilated buildings.

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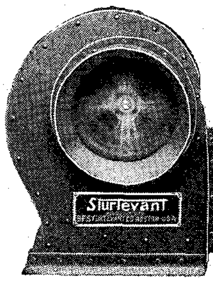

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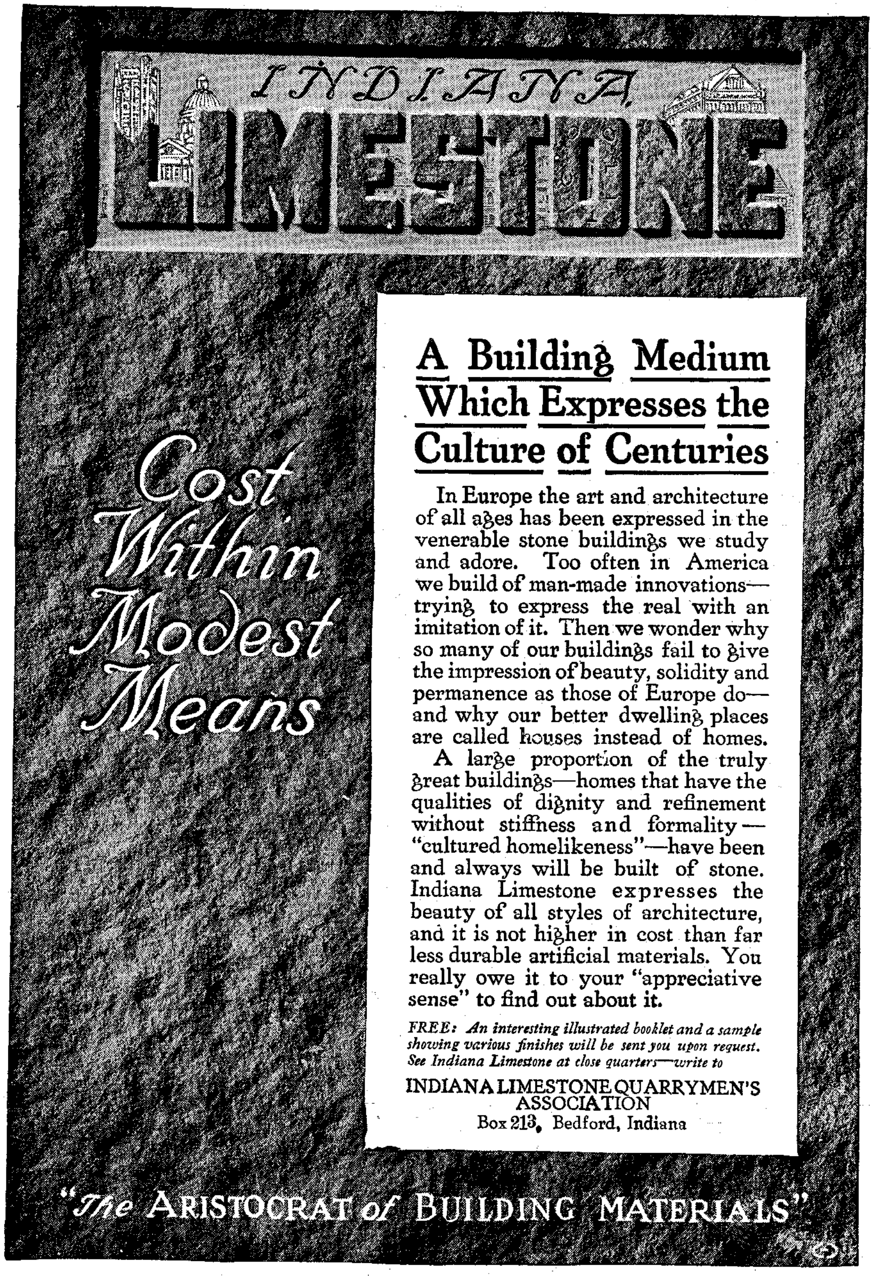

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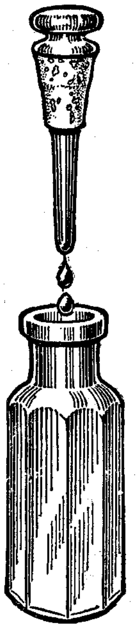
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John Pleasants, member of Congress from Virginia. To quote again:

> The streets of Washington, at the time, were a succession of mud-holes, and over an especially bad one a narrow plank had been laid for a crossing. Pleasants, going to his office one morning, descried Randolph approaching from the opposite direction. He saw that they must meet upon the plank and felt that this was the opportunity to force the quarrel he desired. Stepping into the middle of the footway he folded his arms and as Randolph came up said belligerently:
>
> "I never make way for a d——d puppy!"
>
> "I do, sir," Randolph replied in his high, squeaky voice, and stepping out into the mud he picked his way through it.

The "Mammy" is perhaps the character of the South most beloved by Southerners, and the one least understood north of Mason and Dixon's line; so we are not surprized to find that there are several anecdotes of Mammy's devotion to her little charges and the love the children had for their colored nurse. To quote from the chapter on "Slavery as I Knew It":

> Some seven or eight years before the war, Mammy went with us to a water-cure in Northampton, Massachusetts. As negroes were not allowed to travel on the same cars with white people, we were obliged to make her wear gloves and a thick veil on the journey and to promise not to speak a word on any provocation. Once arrived in Massachusetts she was at liberty to follow her own devices, but by this time her devotion had been tried and we had no fear of her leaving us.
>
> While we were in Northampton, my father, being summoned to Milwaukee on business, was taken very ill there. My mother and I went to him immediately, leaving Mammy in charge of our cottage at the water-cure. We had scarcely reached home when my mother became so desperately ill that several weeks elapsed before I could make arrangements for Mammy's journey, altho she had written two or three letters urging me to send her the money to come home. The evening of her arrival she told me some of her experiences.
>
> "Miss Sally," she said, "I was gwine to wo'k my way home if you hadn't sent me the money, but I had a heap of offers to stay. You know Mr. Wendell Phillips, don't you, honey? Well, after you and Mistis went away he sent for me and advised me not to go back to Virginia. I told him that Marster was dead and that I loved you and Mistis an' wanted to go back an' live with you. He didn't say much to that, but he went on talkin' about my bein' free in Massachusetts and tellin' me the good places he could git me in the North if I would stay. I was workin' then for Mrs. Hammond, the lady you boarded with, honey, and he asked me after a while if I didn't like her. 'Yes,' I sez, 'I like her pretty well, but Mr. Phillips,' I sez, 'there's one thing about Mrs. Hammond that I don't like very well, and if my Marster and Mistis had knowed it they never would have stayed in her house in dis world.'"
>
> "'Why, Matilda,' he sez, 'you astonish me! What is it?'"
>
> "Sez I, 'Mr. Phillips, does you know that Mrs. Hammond is an *abolitionist?*'"
>
> "Well, honey, he throwed back his head and laughed fit to kill hisself."

A Bath in a Tub of Water Is Poor Way to Get Clean

Here's the Big Objection—Judge for Yourself

PROGRESS and improvement are constantly knocking time-honored ideas and customs into the proverbial cocked hat.

New and better ways of doing things are constantly being found. And old ways are constantly being sent to the scrap-pile as out-of-date and behind-the-times.

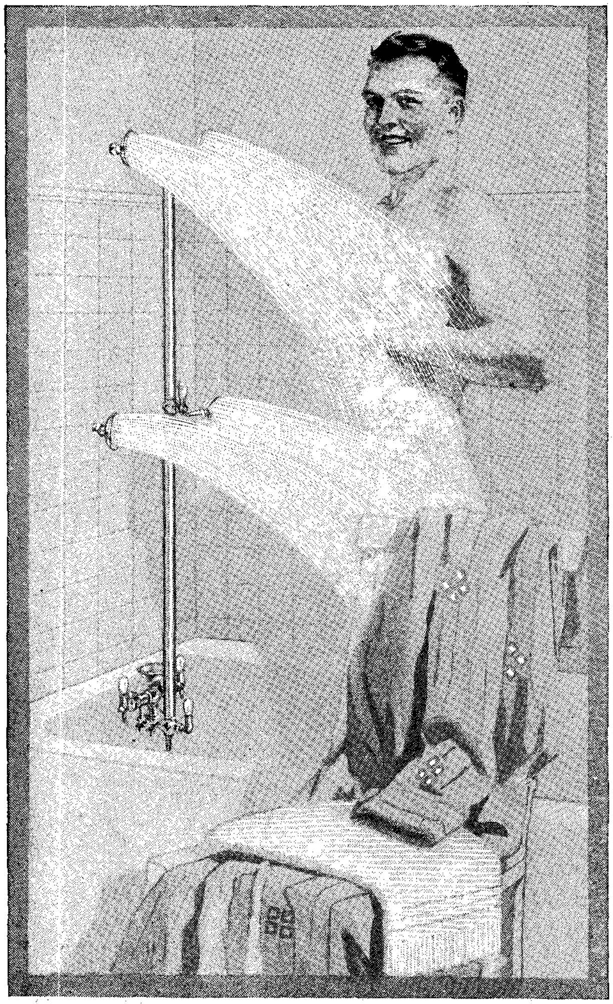
The latest example is the big reform now taking place in American bathing habits.

Until a few years ago, a scrub in a tub of water satisfied even the most fastidious. But it has had its day. Judged by more modern standards, it now seems a poor way to get clean.

Filling a tub means finishing in the same water you start with—finishing in *dirty* water; water filled with impurities washed out of the pores. At least that's the case unless you take the trouble to *empty* the tub and do the job over again.

You can easily check up on that; simply note the film or scum which collects on top of the water and on the sides of the tub after such a bath—particularly a hot bath—no matter how often you bathe.

Neither you nor I nor any other self-respecting person would think of *starting* a bath in such water. But isn't it just about as bad to *finish* in such water?



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Then a shower is also the invigorating and enjoyable way—especially with the Kenney Curtainless Needle Shower. This new kind of shower turns keeping clean into downright fun—makes any temperature of water seem twice as stimulating and refreshing.

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All models attach direct to tub—a connection for every style of faucet

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Four fine all-metal models to choose from.

The Niagara Model at $7.50 and the Palm Beach at $15 can both be attached to the tub without the use of a single tool—not even a screw-driver; nothing but your fingers.

Attaching the other models is a plumber's job, but a very simple one.

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You can put either the $7.50 Niagara or the $15 Palm Beach Model to the test—right on your own bath tub—and see for yourself without risking a penny. (The other models are guaranteed, but not sold on approval, as they are permanent installations.)

Where To Get One

Any On-The-Job Plumber or any Wide-Awake Hardware, Department or Drug Store—the kind who like to be first in line with new ideas—either has this new kind of shower in stock or will promptly order it for you.

Or if it will save you trouble, write to us—we'll supply you by mail or else tell you whom to go to in your town.

In either case, if you aren't satisfied—if you don't want to keep the shower—it won't cost you a single cent.

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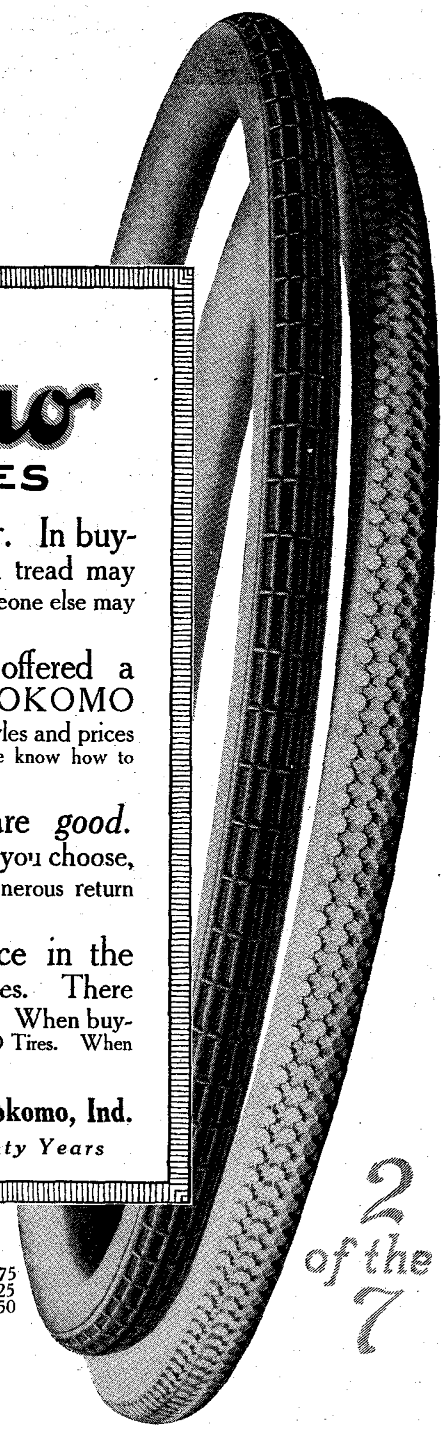

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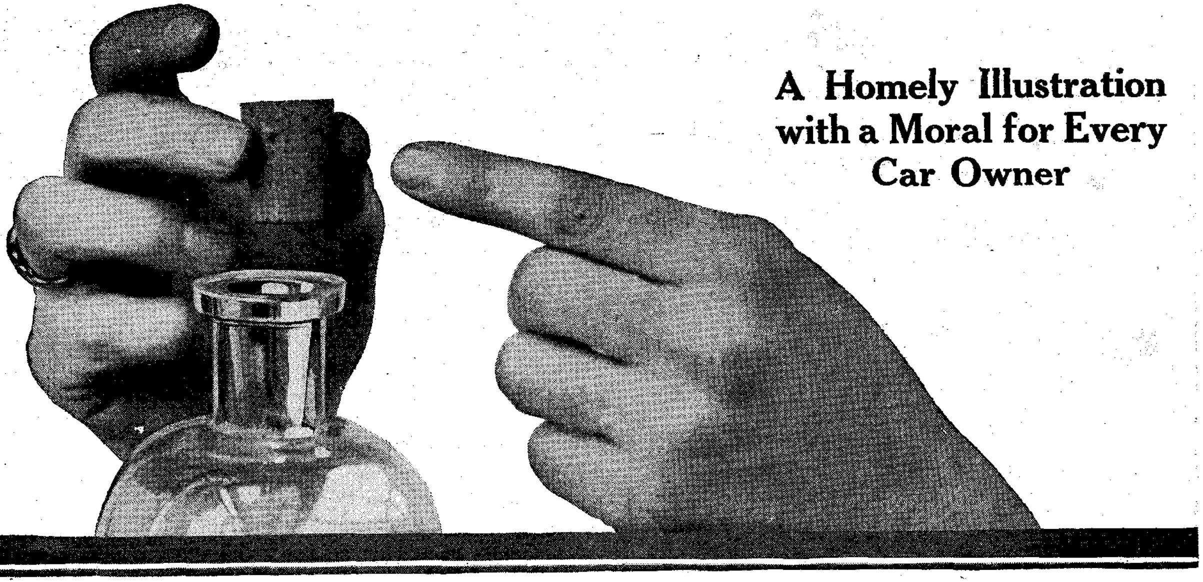
THE LITERARY DIGEST, JR.

WE have been *U*-boated most courteously. It seems that Mr. Yost, the editor of the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, has been pondering, perfecting, and pointing a little jest at our expense during the twenty-seven years he has supposedly taken THE DIGEST, and the other day he launched the torpedo, by mail, politely attaching his card to the firing-pin. We were attacked without warning, and should have infallibly been sunk had it not been for the risibility of the article. Mr. Yost wisely begins with something easy in his column headed "Our Own LITERARY DIGEST." Instead of using some phase of the foreign news (which is indigestible and often hard to swallow) as the object of his gastronomic *belles-lettres*, he avails himself of the light pabulum of rice. That gets a rise out of us, for, as he himself points out, anybody can digest that. But, to delay no longer, here it is:

> In seeking adequate substitutes for bread and potatoes, a question that seems to have stirred the people deeply—to their innermost depths, we might say—rice has been offered by many ardent advocates. Carefully prepared articles, their publication fostered by American rice-growers, have pointed out the well-known excellent qualities of the cereal, and it is gaining some headway in the public regard, tho we find that old prejudices are still hard to overcome in some quarters.
>
> The Toledo *Blade* says derisively: "There is little difference between rice and hominy. Both taste like nothing." To which the Albany *Journal* replies: "Now, will the Toledo *Blade* kindly explain the taste of potatoes? Nothing that contains considerable starch can have much taste." The *Blade's* laconic rejoinder is that "Potatoes taste like a square meal."
>
> The Birmingham *Age-Herald* thinks—"Rice may cut down the high cost of living, but, if a person doesn't happen to like rice, it will also lessen materially the pleasure of living"; and the Chicago *News* adds facetiously: "A contemporary gives eight ways of cooking rice, but Mrs. Lafayette Park says there is but one way to dispose of it and that is to let somebody else eat it."
>
> The Milwaukee *Sentinel* shows a more receptive disposition and remarks: "In these rare potato days, it is good to discover that we can eat rice without feeling Chinafied or even Japanned"; and the New York *Sun* warmly rallies to the defense with: "Persons who object to rice on the ground that the Chinese eat it should shun beef, which is the favorite food of the hyena."
>
> The contribution of the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* to the discussion is that, "Instead of showering a bride with rice, the smart thing is to send it around to her flat on her first at-home day." The Toledo *Blade* writer concedes that "This column hopes it is broad enough to favor rice for those who like it." But the Kansas City *Star* quotes the following antipathetic item from the Iola (Kan.) *Register:* "When Ham Berger of Olathe proposed an extravagant venture one day last week, Mrs. Ham said severely that 'a dollar



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Such an impact must be cared for in some way and it is perfectly "stoppered" by the tapered rollers of the Timken Bearing, revolving inside the conical cup which fits into the hub of the wheel.

You cannot wear out a cork. After long use it will simply go into the neck of the bottle a little farther or a little more snugly.

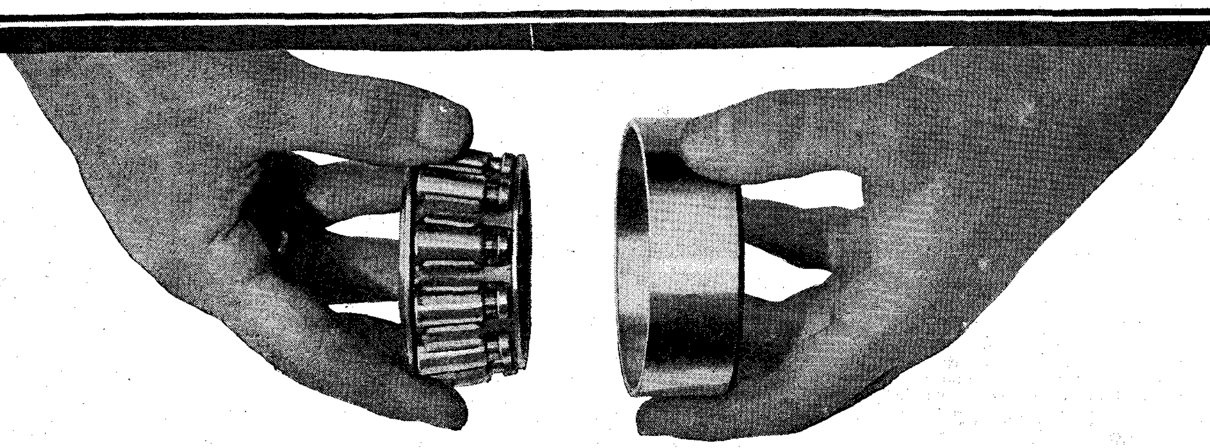
It's the same way with your Timken Bearings. All bearings will wear in time. With Timken Bearings, the wear is evenly distributed over a large surface. Even after thousands of miles it is difficult to detect this slight wear. But when wear does come in the Timken Bearing it can be entirely taken up by a slight adjustment—merely moving the cone with its rollers a little farther into the cup—and all effect of wear immediately vanishes, leaving the bearing as good as new.

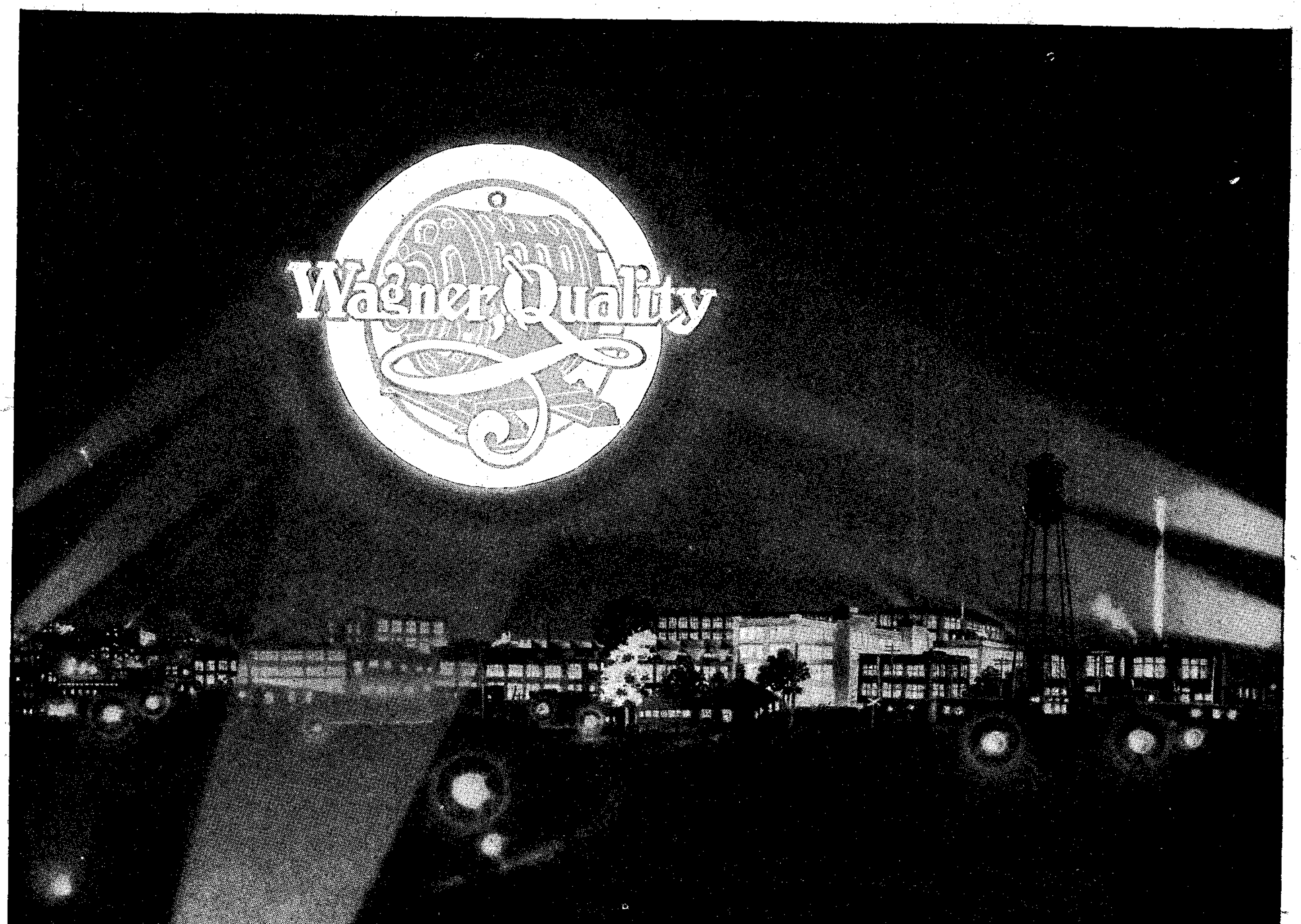
Car manufacturers realize the importance of having bearings *that will not wear out* at the points of severest service. They realize that the extra cost of Timken Bearings is slight in comparison with the extra protection it affords the car owner.

That is why 83 per cent of the higher grade 1917 cars, priced above $700 and made in plants having an annual capacity of 1000 cars or more, are equipped at front or rear wheels, differential, pinion, or transmission, with Timken Bearings.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio

TIMKEN BEARINGS





Where all search ends

Search for the best in electrical machinery inevitably leads to Wagner, Quality.

The light of twenty-five years' specialized research and knowledge acquired in the development of electrical apparatus is reflected in the supremacy of Wagner Company products.

The Wagner plant, with its great organization of skilled engineers and Wagner, Quality workmen, is a mammoth motor itself, generating the tangible thing called Wagner, Quality.

Every operation in its vast service of manufacturing motors, generators, converters, transformers, and the Wagner Starter for gasoline automobiles, is centered upon that one object—the development of Wagner, Quality.

The Wagner Starter
The Starter that is built to order

is but one of the many Wagner products which make Wagner, Quality a tangible thing by expressing all that it stands for in terms of unusual service.

Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Factory Branches and Service Stations: Boston, Springfield, Mass., New York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Buffalo, Toronto, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco

Selling Agencies: Memphis, New Orleans, Sioux City, Dallas, Salt Lake City, London, Eng., Melbourne, Australia will keep a heathen Chinese in rice for a whole month.' Ham retorted that the information meant nothing to him. 'A dollar would keep me in rice for five or ten years, and if there didn't happen to be any weddings, for the rest of my misspent lifetime.'"

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* makes a powerful argument when it says: "While the American potato-crop of last year was 76,000,000 bushels below normal, the rice crop was 47,000,000 bushels above normal. The nutritive value of rice, pound for pound, is about four times that of potatoes." The friends of rice contend that the fault of its unpopularity among many is that it is not properly prepared, and the Houston *Post* generously declares, "It is all right to send cooks North to show the dear old Yankees how to cook rice," and adds still more cordially: "If the Yanks will be good and vote the Democratic ticket regularly hereafter, we may send up some cooks to show them about cooking hoe-cake and fried chicken."

The New York *Morning Telegraph*, which is sincerely pro-rice, after remarking that "the potato became popular in the first instance because it was cheap, not because it was extraordinarily nutritious, while beans or rice will go two or three times as far and are just as wholesome," points out the inconsistency of many anti-ricers in poesy, thus:

He swore by all the gods of war
  He never would eat rice,
He wouldn't, now, be Chinafied,
  No matter what the price.
"The Chinks can eat it if they will,
  But not for mine," he said;
"I have no coolie appetite,
  Please pass the meat and bread."
And then he met a White-Light friend
  And hailed him, "Come on, Lou-ee,
We'll drop in at the Chinaman's
  And tackle his chop-suey."

DOING THE FILIPINO GOOD BY JAILING HIM

THAT is the method now being practised in our Far-East possessions to benefit the unregenerate Filipino. By no means a relic of the cruel Spanish days, but a modern American invention to instil self-respect into a man, this new prison practise is pronounced an unqualified success. The man is sent to prison a bad one, and ultimately released to lead a virtuous life such as was inconceivable for him before his incarceration. Just how it works is detailed by Dr. Waller H. Dade, who directs the Filipino Bureau of Correction. In an interview with a reporter of the New York *Times*, he delivered the opinion that the system as current in the far islands is the most perfect of its kind ever tried, and that not only are the men helped by it, but when their terms expire they are often so attached to the life at the prison that they remain to rear families in honorable pursuits. Furthermore, we read, in the account of the interview:

Dr. Dade has charge of the great Iwahig penal colony, where the prisoners follow agricultural pursuits under Government patronage, and where they live with their wives in their own houses, and

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KILLS FIRE
SAVES LIFE

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$8 TODAY
$10 MAY 1**

I heard screams. Saw a burning car; a frantic woman; children in grave peril. I snatched Pyrene and put out the fire so quickly that the little ones were unhurt.

Without Pyrene five minutes would have finished that car. Five children might have perished.

Think of *your* wife. *Your* children!

Every day you put off getting Pyrene for your automobile and Pyrene for your home is a monstrous gamble.

$8.00 bracket included. *Sold by hardware and accessory dealers everywhere.*

Buy today and save $2. The price goes to $10 May 1st.

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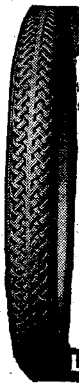

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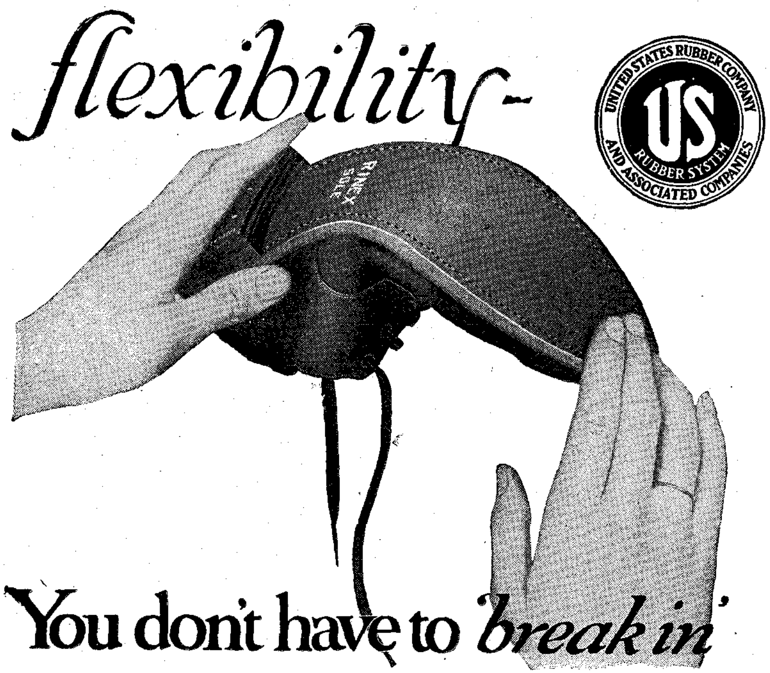

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Rinex Soles

PULL-ON a pair of Rinexed shoes—they're comfortable from the start. No gradual "breaking in," as with board-like leather soles. No squeaking. No slipping about on hardwood floors or marble stairs. No *anything* that you have learned to endure with leather. You forget your shoes are *new*.

Rinex is the new, synthetic material that is fast replacing leather as the national shoe-sole material. It is the product of the world's largest rubber manufacturer, backed by years of experience in making footwear and sold under the seal of satisfaction—"the Honor-Mark of a Great Company."

It is better for shoe-soles in forty ways than either rubber or leather. Next pair of shoes you buy, see that they have Rinex Soles. Next pair you have resoled, do the same thing. Rinex comes in black, white and tan for *everybody's* shoes. *Insist on Rinex Soles—Look for the Name.*

United States Rubber Company
Sole and Heel Dept., 1790 Broadway, New York
60 High Street, Boston

raise and educate their children, and where many elect to remain even after the term of their imprisonment has expired.

Dr. Dade left the Philippines on July 2, and came to San Francisco on the United States transport *Buford*. Before he left Bilibid the prisoners turned out to wish him godspeed, the prison band serenaded him, and the men in the workshops presented him with two carved, silver-topped canes and a gold watch and chain.

"Through the Bureau of Prisons the Government has established a uniform method of dealing with all the prisons in the Philippines," he said. "All are controlled through headquarters at Bilibid. The great prison colony at Iwahig is ideally situated at Palawan, seven miles up the Iwahig River. Here we have 1,400 colonists located on 100,000 acres. The colony is self-supporting, and, to assist the efforts of the prisoners or colonists, the Government has set aside a strip of shore, and for three miles offshore only the colonists are permitted to fish. The main object of the prison system is educational, and we strive always to fit the men for life outside prison walls. Indeed, every prisoner with more than a year to serve must learn a trade, and in the selection of it we are guided first by the wishes of the men and then by what their life on the outside has fitted them for. It must be understood that the people there do not view going to prison as we do here. Some are better cared for inside the walls than they ever were outside.

"The prisoners have to earn the right to go to the colony, and most of them are spurred on by this ambition. A first-class prisoner in Bilibid becomes a fourth-class prisoner in Iwahig, which means that, having won the right to enter the colony, he must then earn the right to first rank in the colony. After a year he may send for his family, or, if single, to marry. Should he elect to follow agricultural pursuits, he receives twelve and a half acres to cultivate.

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I sought relief, hoping to find the one cigar with smack and smoothness suited to my jaded smoker's palate—and I found it.

And now, from this cigar case I offer you the answer to all my smoking problems. ROBERT BURNS—ROBERT BURNS, mild and friendly the day and evening through, yet made with a gentle tang of ripe Havana.

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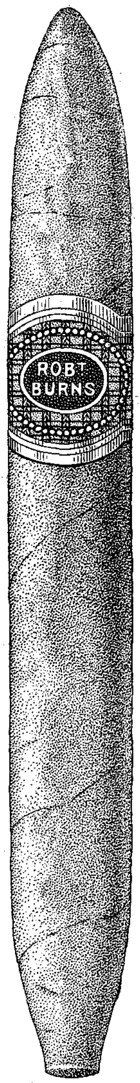
Progressing always in character of blend and flavor, ROBERT BURNS is today *better* than ever.



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SHELLTEX RIMS (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)
—the latest in Shur-ons. Stylish and elegant, made to meet the mode. Like all Shur-ons, quality guaranteed.

At most high-grade optometrists, opticians and oculists, or write us. Look for the name Shur-on or Shelltex in the bridge.

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Established 1864
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The Government furnishes him with one work animal, the necessary implements and seeds, builds him a house in which to live, and assigns an instructor to teach him. Also he can deal at the cooperative store. The only condition imposed is that he must share with the Government half and half until it is reimbursed for the goods furnished to him. The officials see that he has a market for his produce. There, on his own farm, he can settle down to self-respecting work and his children have opportunity for education and to learn useful trades.

"The entire colony is managed by the colonists. They have their own court, their own police, and their own lighting and water systems. Indeed, it might be said that the colony enjoys every modern advantage. Those who do not take up land have other employment. They work in the power-houses or in the workshops or in some other line of activity. We have a great plant there, and there is work for all."

The visitors exhibited with no small pride some samples of the work of the prisoners, with the parenthetical explanation that many foreign houses maintain buyers in Manila for the special purpose of purchasing the work of the inmates of the colony. They are rated so highly, we read, that they actually have a better chance of getting work after leaving prison than they had before, and there are employers who make special effort to get discharged prisoners for their establishments. If all this seems incredible, what are we to think when we are told:

About 15 per cent. of the prisoners stay on after they are discharged and continue to work on the farm. Those who decide to leave receive additional good-conduct allowance. The Government not only transports them back to their homes, but buys back the portable possessions they have acquired while serving in the colony. Thefts are so rare, he said, that the case of a postmaster who fled with about $51 worth of registered mail stands out. This man was captured and the Government made good the loss. Not a single policeman has betrayed his trust, and among them a high sense of honor has developed. There have been seventeen escapes, and every escaping prisoner has either been killed or recaptured by the prisoner-police.

The same honor system holds at Bilibid. The great feature there is the retreat each day at flag-down time, when every prisoner takes part in drill and setting-up exercise. In each prison-yard the squads drill. These yards radiate from an observation-tower like the spokes of a wheel, and visitors in the tower may witness the drill going on in each yard. Nearly every visitor to Manila goes to retreat, and Dr. Dade said he could tell each time a steamer came in by the number of sightseers at the prison.

"This drill is really wonderful and the men take great interest in it," he said. "When a man comes into the prison the first few weeks are given up to teaching him the drill, and it is not until he is letter-perfect that he is permitted to drill with the regular companies. Visitors pay an admission of from two and a half cents to ten cents to see the drill, and this money goes into the library and athletic fund. We have our baseball-games and our picture-shows and both are keenly enjoyed by the prisoners. They also play a sort of football, using the sides of their feet to propel the ball, and in this they become very proficient. It is quite worth while to see them play ball, and I have no doubt that we have big-league material inside the walls."

And there is also a prison especially for Moslems, the farm at San Ramon, where the new and artistic buildings make it one of the show-spots of the islands. It has a system of discipline especially suitable for the Mohammedan prisoners. We learn, moreover:

> At San Ramon there are 12,500 acres either under cultivation or ready for cultivation. Being under the bureau management, all prisoners have uniform clothing, hours, food, and work. In every one of the penal institutions Dr. Dade is carrying out the idea of Warden Osborne that tho a man has broken the law he is nevertheless a man, as human as those outside the prison-walls, with an ambition that may be developed and with a nature that will return trust for trust. Of course, and this makes for the success of the Philippine institutions, the prisoners there have not had the same opportunities as free men as the majority of prisoners here. The stigma of the prison does not cling to them there, and to most the prison is the open door to honest endeavor, to education, and to thrift. A majority, it is said, never go back to the old life. The Filipino prisoner seems to feel deeply the trust that is placed in him when he graduates from the prison and is sent to the colony unguarded and carrying his kit with him.
>
> "The prison system on the islands is doing a world of good, and not only is it benefiting the men and women who are sent there, but it is helping the islands toward greater progress by making better men and women," said Dr. Dade. "The prison with the people is not a disgrace, but a corrective measure making for education."

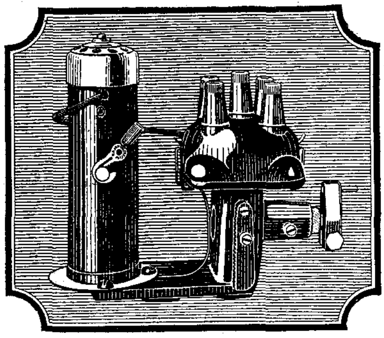
JACK'S UNIFORM

THROUGH the New York papers there has been recently raging a lively discussion on the origin and meaning of the uniforms of the American sailors. One acute correspondent started it by declaring that the costume was merely a slavish imitation of the British tar's outfit, and that it had no special application to our own country or traditions. Another immediately answered him, denying all his allegations, and further adding the astounding statement that the black-silk tie worn about the neck had been instituted during the Spanish War, and meant "Remember the *Maine*."

However true that may have seemed to the individual who contributed it, it was immediately exploded by a marine who attested that the scarf had been worn for years. Its origin and the reason for other details of the marine costume are given in a recent letter to the New York *Sun*, as follows:

> May I be permitted to say a few words regarding the origin of the three rows of

Replace *your* Magneto
with
ATWATER KENT
SCIENTIFIC IGNITION



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THE change can be made quickly. Easily attached in place of your present magneto. ATWATER KENT Scientific Ignition furnishes a sure, hot spark at all speeds, from cranking to maximum. Insures easy starting, increased power, greater motor flexibility, reduces gear shifting, smoother acceleration. *Look over the specifications of the car you purpose buying. See that the ignition is Atwater Kent.*

Atwater Kent Systems are supplied for 2-, 3-, 4-, 6- and 8-cylinder cars
A special outfit for Ford cars is furnished complete ready to attach

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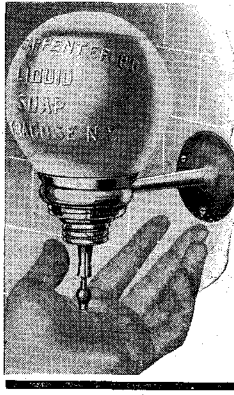
SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS TO NUMBER 4939 STENTON AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." **RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.**



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In Business Over Sixty Years

Prince Albert's quality gives joy that jams coupons right into the discard!

Flashes such flavor and fragrance into your smoke-system so quick and so *friendly-like;* tips you to bang away so heartily that you feel you must hire-a-hall and sing-a-song that'll be heard from Boston-to-Bombay!

Prince Albert has won-in-a-walk without offering coupons or premiums. We have preferred to put their *cost into quality!* And, me-o-my, how smokers have come across and backed our judgment! Every P. A.-pal has wised up to his personal smoke-satisfaction that the speedier he opens up his smoke-throttle the better he likes Prince Albert! For, its *quality*-flavor and *quality*-fragrance are right there—and P. A. won't bite or won't parch, no matter how fast you push it! That's because our exclusive patented process *cuts out bite and parch!*

Might just as well prove this say-so *now:*—Every puff of Prince Albert has a quality tag tacked to it! Each fire-up goes you one better than the last! P. A. tunes your smoke appetite so cheery you hit a new excuse to fill 'er up again every little once and a while! *Quality puts such go-to-it-ness into* Prince Albert has brought thousands of men to know the happiness of the smoke-pastime! *It will win you* on its downright goodness, due to its quality, if you'll stand-by-for-a-spell and take at 100 per cent what we tell you about P. A., or what smokers all over the civilized world will tell you!

Costs you mighty little to prove our confidence in what Prince Albert certainly can do for your smoke-content. For, the toppy red bag costs but 5c; the tidy red tin, a dime. Or, take a fall out of the handsome pound or half-pound tin humidors—*or*—that clever, practical pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

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the national joy smoke

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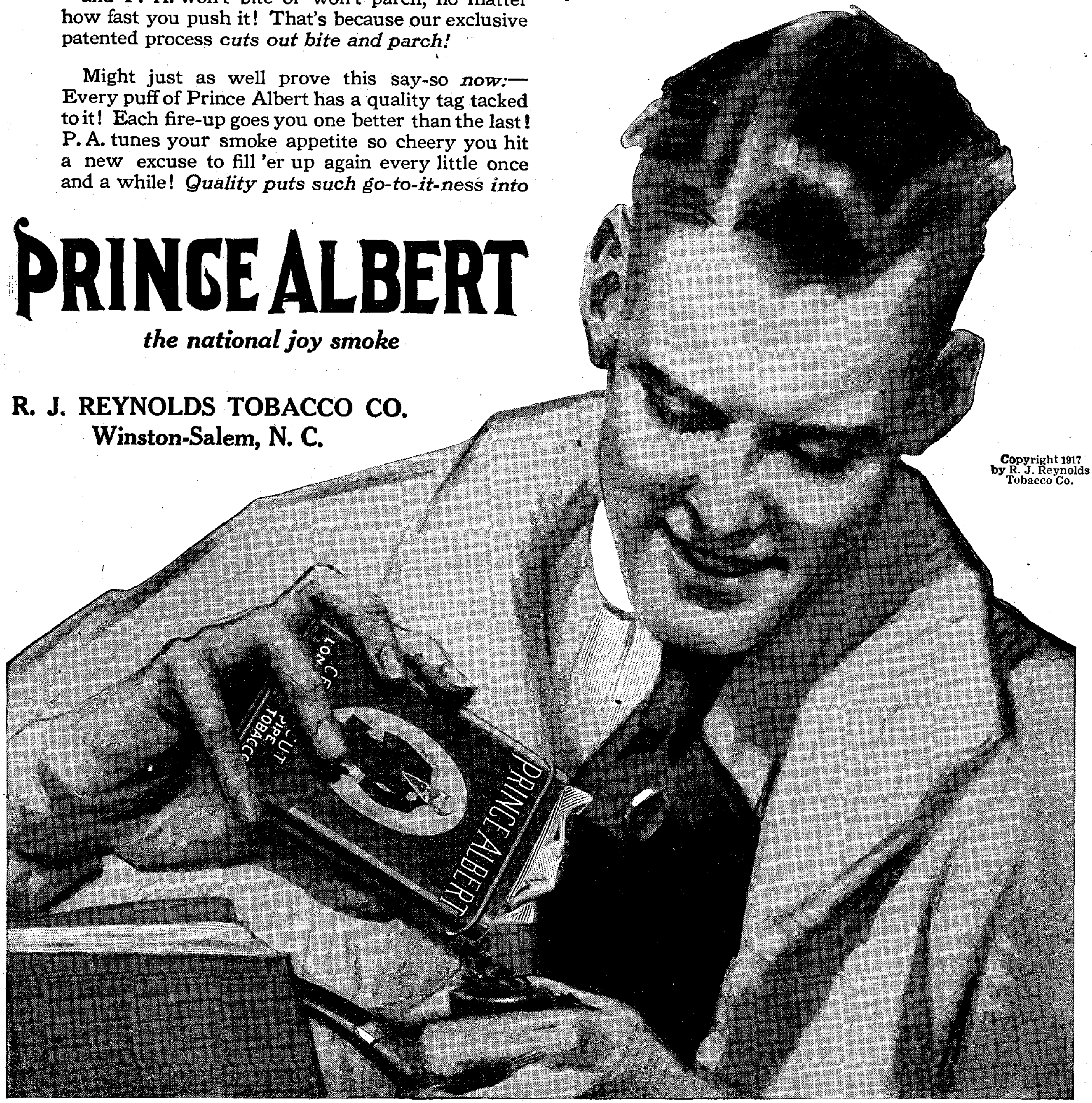

Copyright 1917
by R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.

white braid on the collar of the sailor's jumper, his black-silk neckerchief, and the lanyard around his neck?

Long, long ago, before the days of Lord Nelson, the English bluejackets wore the queue or pigtail. This was drest in thick grease and then the powder was put on. In the course of time this dressing got the men's jumpers filthy, and to protect the blue flannel of the jumper the Admiralty of that day ordered Jack to wear a plain, light blue linen collar hanging from the shoulders to the middle of the back.

This plain linen collar was worn till after Lord Nelson's death, when the Admiralty decreed that it should be adorned with three rows of white braid (not worn on the cuffs in the English Navy), and that is how the collar came to be adorned as it is to-day, most other nations having copied this collar for their lower-deck uniforms.

The black-silk neckerchief dates from the days when English sailors went into action stript to the waist; in the olden days the sailors were served out with a cotton cloth which was tied round the neck and used as a sort of sweat-cloth or as a bandage for first-aid purposes. This has since been changed to silk, and it is only worn by the men when ashore nowadays.

The lanyard worn round the sailor's neck is attached to a jack-knife which has one large blade and a small marlinspike with which to splice quickly small-sized ropes; but it is used for many other purposes besides. No sailor on the lower deck ever has a whistle attached to his lanyard. Only the "bosun" and his mate have any need for whistles.

And then another reader, who has apparently made an exhaustive study of the manners and methods of the Navy regarding uniforms, tells us in detail just what the meanings are of the various markings on the sleeves of the uniform. We are informed by him:

The rating-badge consists, first of all, of a spread eagle, commonly called by the bluejackets a "crow," which is placed above a specialty mark or chevron. The eagle is always of white silk when used on blue suits, and of blue silk when used on white suits.

The chevrons are made of stripes of scarlet cloth, sewed flat, in the shape of an angle, with the points upward. When permanent petty officers hold three consecutive good-conduct badges these chevrons are made of gold lace instead of scarlet cloth. Chief petty officers wear three stripes, with an arch of one stripe forming the arc of a circle between the ends of the upper stripe of the chevron, with the eagle resting on top of the arch, while the specialty mark is placed in the center of the field under the arch. Officers of the first class wear three stripes, those of the second class wear two stripes, while those of the third class wear only one stripe.

For blue clothing the specialty mark is embroidered in white silk, and for the white clothes blue is used, except hospital stewards and their apprentices, who wear red Geneva crosses as their marks, both for the blue and white clothing.

The rating-badge is worn by all petty officers of the starboard watch on the right sleeve, while those of the port watch wear their badges on the left sleeve.

The man who has never been at sea and

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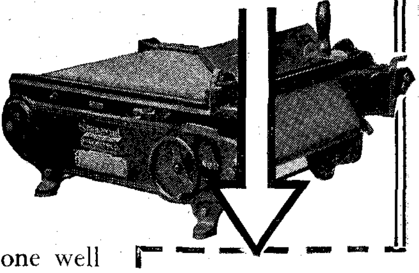

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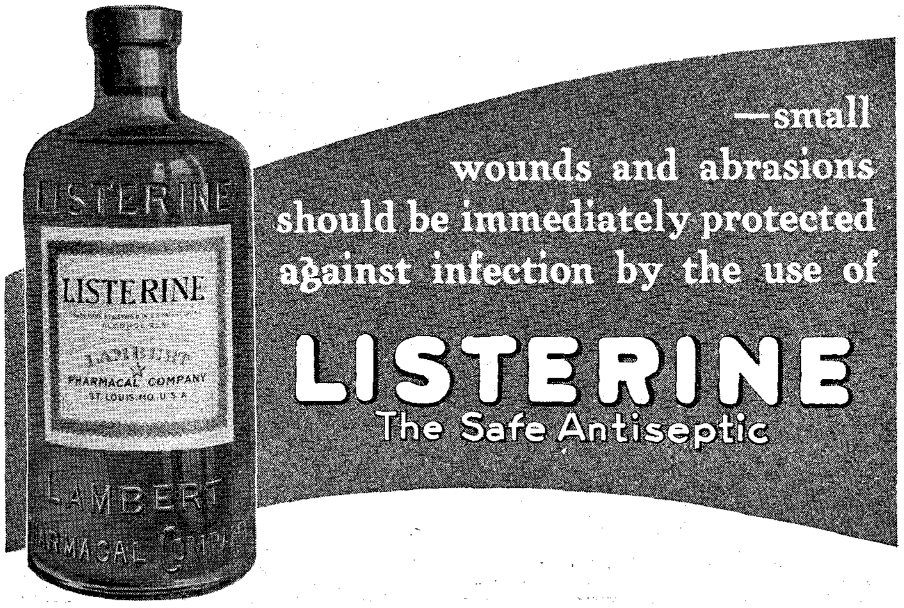
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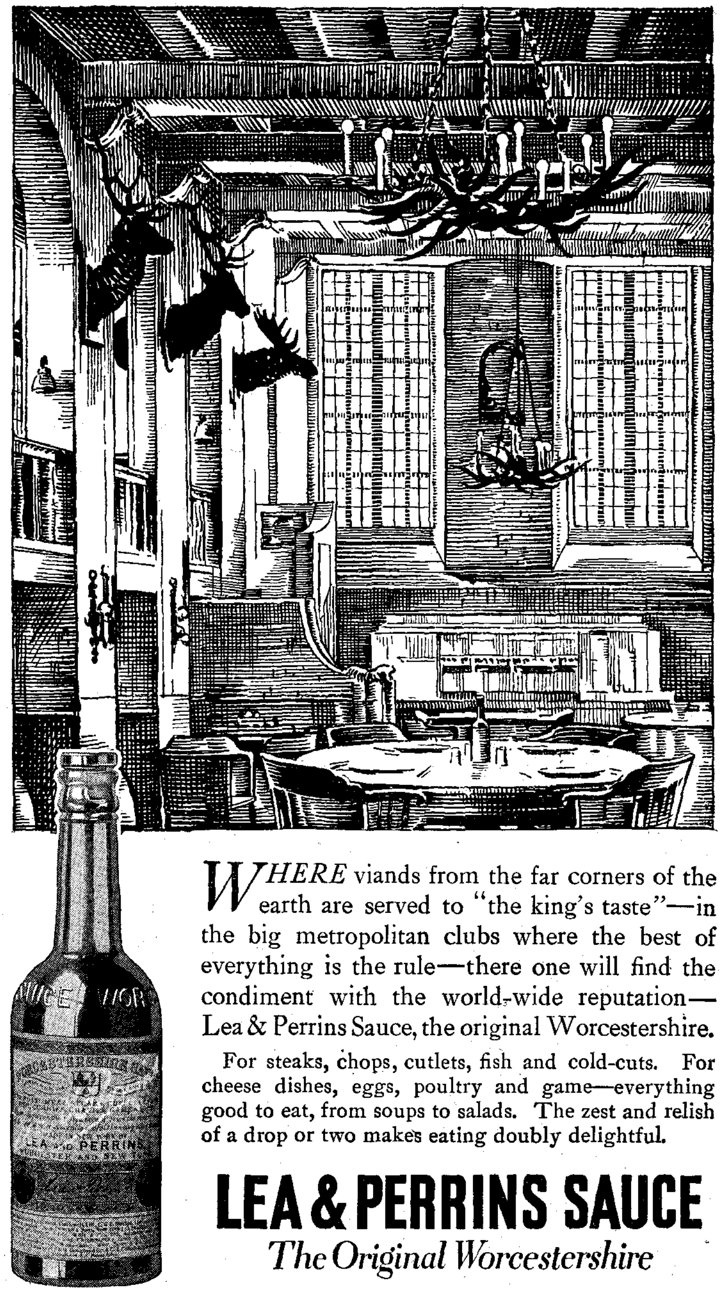

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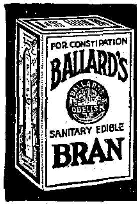

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knows nothing about it is rated on the ship's book as a "landsman" or, in naval parlance, a "landlubber." After he has gained a good knowledge of the art of knotting, splicing, handling of boats and oars, gunnery, and other duties, he is promoted to the next higher rating, that of ordinary seaman, and from this to the one entitling him to use the letters A.B. after his name, signifying that he is an able seaman. By this time, however, he has become so proficient in ship knowledge that he is eligible to receive a petty officer's rating, and, after years of service and devotion to the duties to which he is best suited, he may receive a warrant commission, which will entitle him to mess with the junior officers in the ward-room and have additional liberties which the ordinary seaman does not have.

It is not generally known that every man-of-war carries a policeman on board, but the master-at-arms, or "Jimmy Legs," as he is usually called, acts in that capacity. He is really the chief of police and has general charge of the order and cleanliness of the decks and lockers. The boatswains, who have charge of the deck watches, and the coxswains, who are in charge of the boats and launches, each wear crossed anchors as their specialty marks. The quartermaster, who steers the ship, wears a representation of his steering-wheel. The blacksmiths and ship's fitters wear crossed hammers, while the carpenters, painters, and plumbers each wear crossed axes. Turret-captains have insignia showing a gun-turret and gun; the gunner's mate has crossed cannon. Chief yeomen who have risen from the lower grades wear crossed keys, indicating positions of trust. The yeomen of the first, second, and third classes all wear crossed quills.

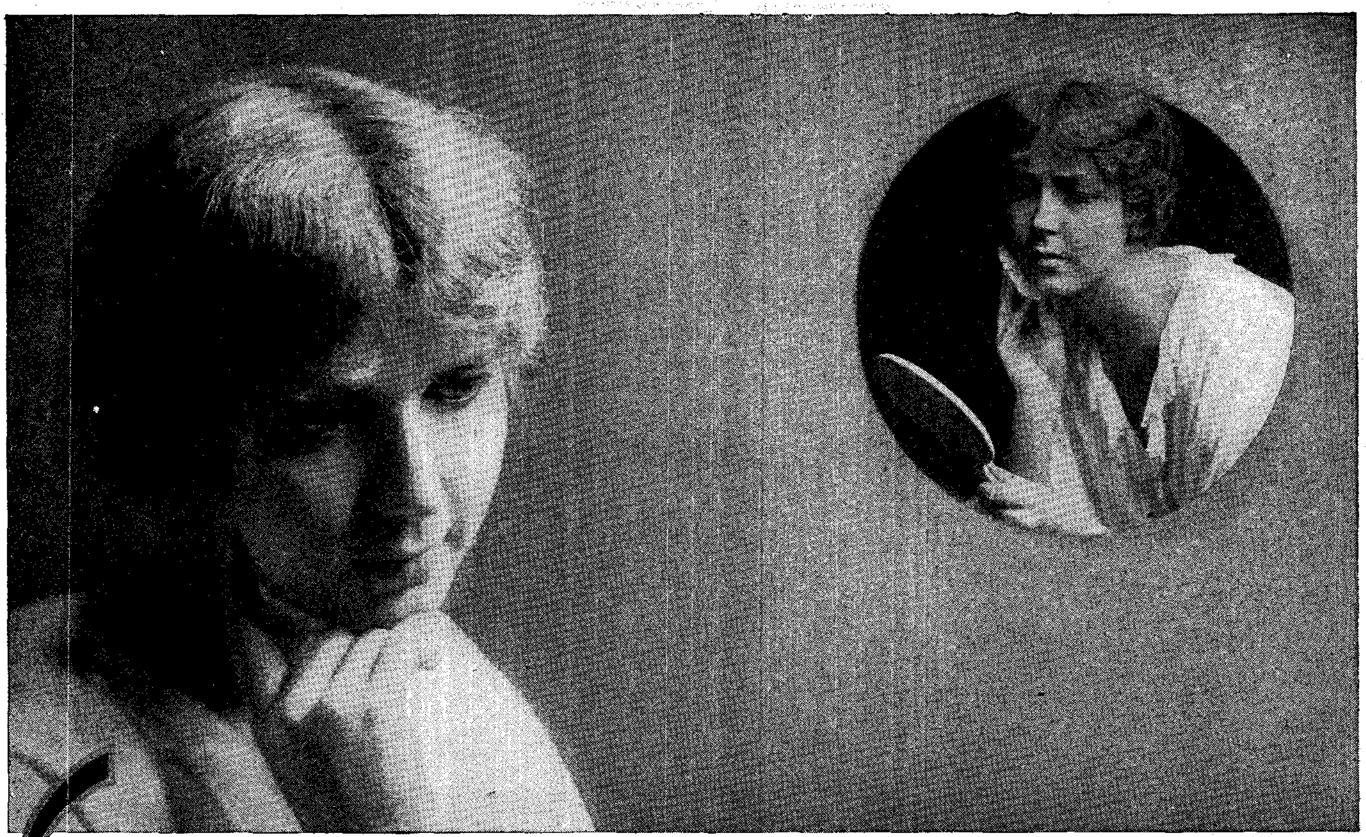
Electricians have as the mark of their profession a globe. Machinists' mates, boiler-makers, water-tenders, coppersmiths, and oilers all wear a three-bladed propeller-wheel on the sleeve. Band-masters and musicians are distinguished by a harp, while the commissary steward, who has charge of the supplies, wears two linked keys with a quill laid underneath.

In the class of distinguishing marks, of which there are only a few in use, that for the seaman-gunner always attracts attention. It is a bursting shell, worn below the rating-badge if he is a petty officer; or, if not holding any rank, in place of the rating-badge. Gun-captains, detailed by the commanding officer for the position, except at a secondary battery-gun, wear on the other arm than that on which the watch-mark or rating-badge is worn a gun with its axis horizontal and muzzle pointing forward.

Our gun-pointers, men who direct and adjust the aim of the great guns in action wear, if of the second class, a circle with crossed lines and a small square in the center; while those of the first class use the same insignia, but with the addition of a star, one inch above, with one ray pointing up.

The apprentice boys, who go into the service at an early age and study until they are graduated as seamen, wear the figure-eight knot. This is worn on the overshirt and on all coats except the heavy winter overcoat.

The watch-mark, denoting to which watch a man is assigned, is a strip of braid placed on the shoulder-seam of the overshirt and extends all around the arm. White braid is used for the blue shirts



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Perhaps your skin *is* clear and fresh now, but what will it be ten years hence? Will it still be naturally beautiful, or will you have to use artificial means to cover up the effects of age and *neglect?*

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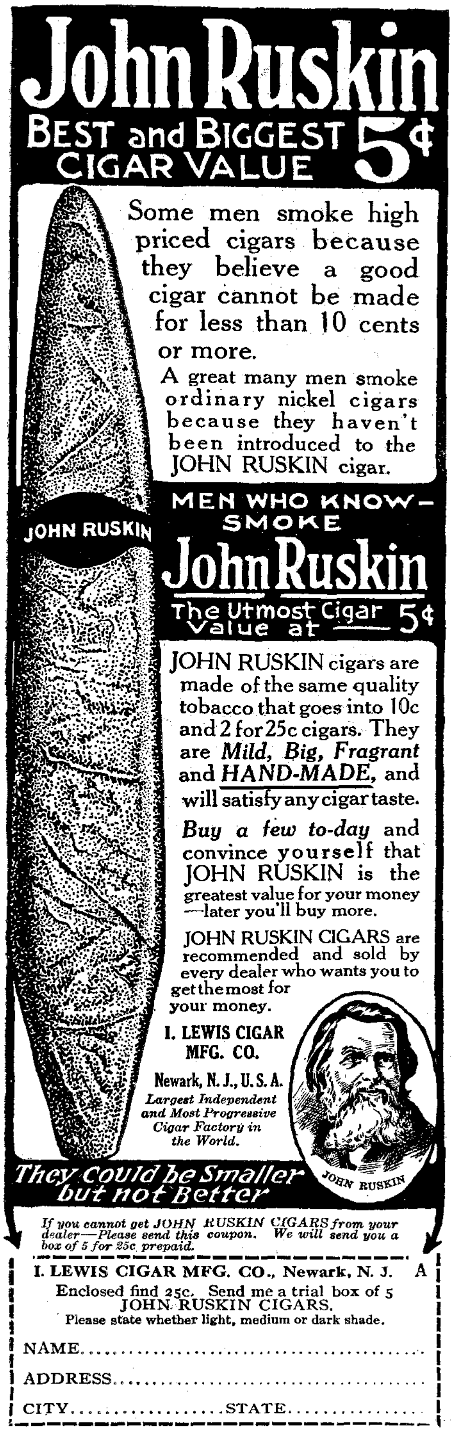
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and blue braid for the white shirts. This is for all of the seamen branch; firemen and coal-passers use red braid for both blue and white clothes.

Men who have several enlistments to their credit are entitled to wear a scarlet stripe for each enlistment. These stripes are worn on the left forearm and at an angle of 45 degrees, running from the cuff end of the shirt diagonally across the arm. Petty officers who have received good-conduct badges wear these stripes made of gold lace instead of scarlet cloth.

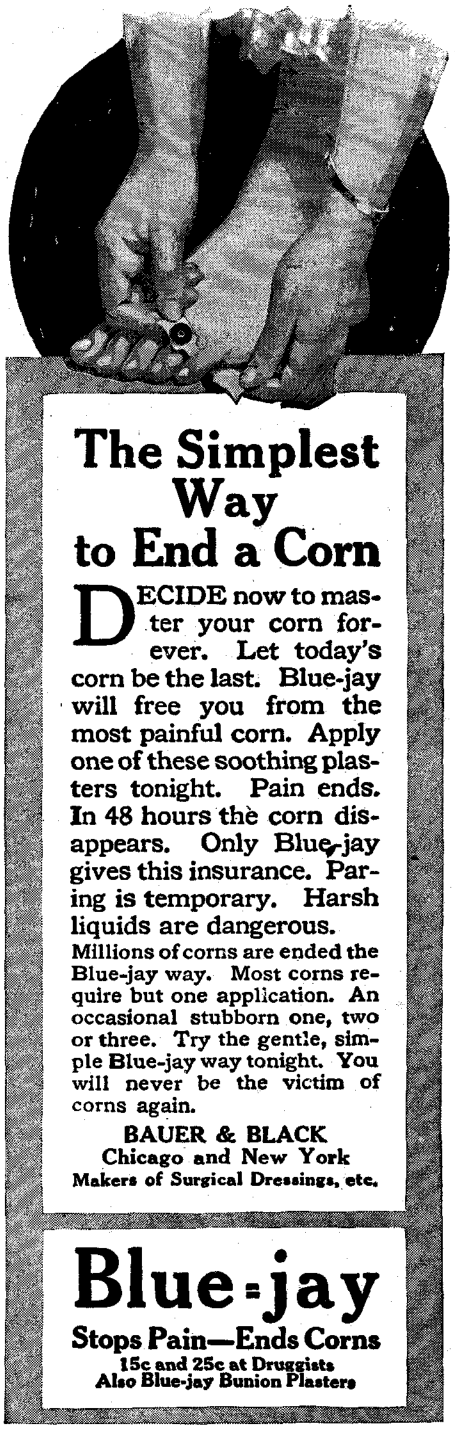
The enlisted man also wears on the cuff of each sleeve a distinguishing mark, but unless you are a sailor you will be at a loss to know whether he is a first-class seaman or a landsman. All petty officers, seamen, and first-class firemen wear three stripes of narrow white braid on the cuffs and also on the collars of their overshirts. Ordinary seamen and second-class firemen wear two stripes; while coal-passers, landsmen, and apprentices have one row of braid on collars and cuffs. All men other than chief petty officers wear the stars on their collars, and all of them wear the black neckerchief.

AT SIEUR HENRI'S

DOWN in New Orleans its long period as part of the United States has not yet succeeded in robbing certain parts of the city of their old French character. There are still narrow streets, overhung with balconies, such as can be seen in Lyons; still sunlit courtyards, with a scaling fountain of rotten-stone, the like of which could hardly be imagined outside of the verses of Verlaine. Black Gallic eyes flash in the crowds at the traffic-laden corners, brittle accents of the French tongue, degenerated mostly into *patois*, it is true, but still French in its sonority and sparkle, greet the visitor many times when least expected.

New Orleans, says Miss Hazel Lasoeur in the Kansas City *Star*, is still part Europe and part America; especially that part of it which frequents Sieur Henri's. Sieur Henri is one of the last of real French purveyors of food to the Creole population. Generally a rendezvous for the *patois*-speaking natives, it has more recently been a haven for tourists, so that, like many other such places, it threatens to fall under the blasting influence of commercialism. Yet, it is redolent of charm, for we read:

> Sieur Henri's stands at the joining of two small streets in the *vieux carré* of New Orleans.
>
> It is dusk when you reach the *quartier*—a still, almost pulseless dusk. The last two-wheel cart has jogged over the ancient cobbles and disappeared with the sunset. The criers of wares in the streets, the noises of the wharf and the French market have sunk into silence. The scent of roses from some little green public garden hidden under the dew and mingles with the decay filtering through the grills of a courtyard passageway. From a shop with casement-windows and a hooded door comes the aroma of frying frogs' legs, stewing shrimp and


The Simplest Way to End a Corn

DECIDE now to master your corn forever. Let today's corn be the last. Blue-jay will free you from the most painful corn. Apply one of these soothing plasters tonight. Pain ends. In 48 hours the corn disappears. Only Blue-jay gives this insurance. Paring is temporary. Harsh liquids are dangerous.

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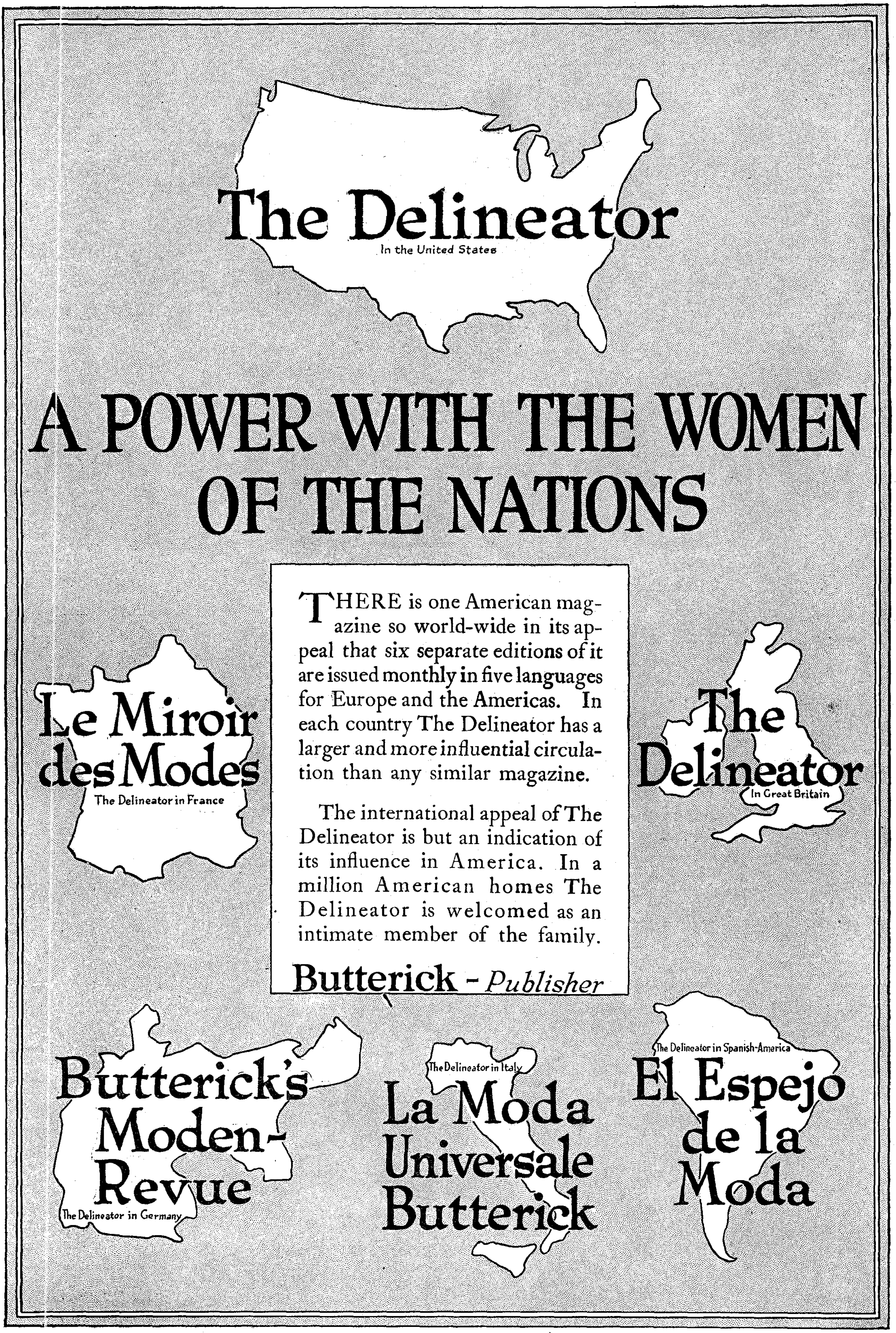

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THERE is one American magazine so world-wide in its appeal that six separate editions of it are issued monthly in five languages for Europe and the Americas. In each country The Delineator has a larger and more influential circulation than any similar magazine.

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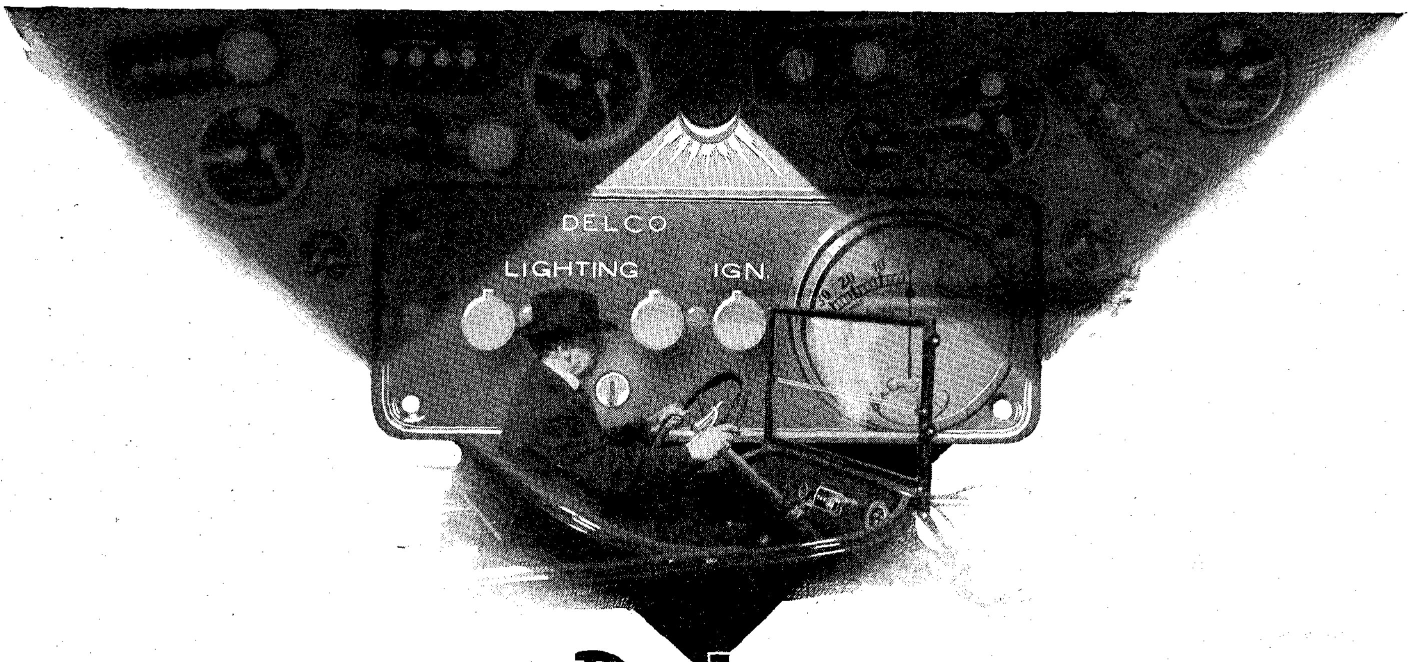

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Whatever Delco-equipped car you buy, you get Delco satisfaction; you know your system will do its work as you desire it. The system—"built-to-fit" for your car—makes it certain.

Delco attracts those automobile engineers whose aims are similar to Delco's. These men know that complete success can be built on just one thing—and that is quality.

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You can satisfy your taste in every way and still secure the confidence and comfort that Delco on the dash assures.

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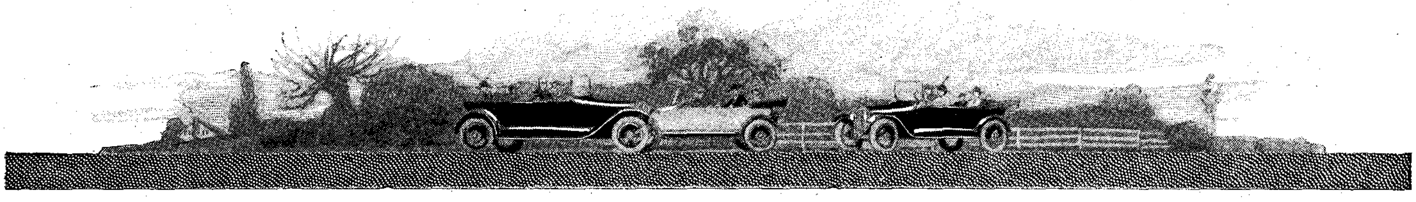


crab, boiling coffee, and from an old warehouse—half buried in the débris of kegs and barrels—the sourish fumes of beer and rum and raspberry-vinegar.

One by one dim lights peep out along the odorous streets like kernels of corn popping from prisoning husks, and in a twinkling the neighborhood is ready with chivalry and smiles to greet both friend and stranger.

With your host—a director in the city's commercial life—you pause outside Sieur Henri's and look with a tinge of sadness at the crude new door that has replaced the old carved walnut one in a Franco-Spanish frame topped by a fine fan-plaiting of blue and orange. Some millionaire has bought the door, you conclude, and then, as if reluctant to have it so, you visualize the original door in all its mellowed beauty. There's the exquisite tracery of eglantine and iris and fine-veined leaves. You see a glint of sun picking out the beautiful color and texture of the wood. You see the shade upon it, and the surface sink to a soft, lustrous velvet. . . . . . .

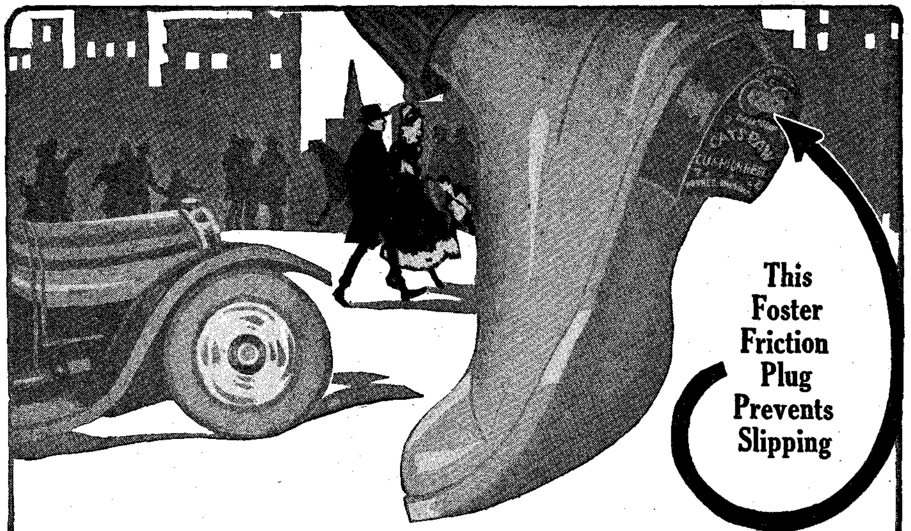
The charm is banished as a battered *fiacre* careens 'round a corner and stops to the accompaniment of the *cocher's* emphatic French directed at his horse. It deposits two men from a visiting ship and goes lurching back to the harbor in search of seamen-fares. At yonder corner is a mendicant who outstrips Lazarus in rags and ruins, and slowly traversing the Spanish *banquette* is a woman with a tray of pralines and transparent sugared citron sewed in little bags of gauze. Under the dirt and tan of her face is the carmine of leaping health, and her eyes—blue as the sea—are crow-black lashed and browed. The formation of lips and nostrils, the slender virility of body suggest the heritage that no worldly storm can ever quite destroy. A man, passing by, tosses a coin to her. It strikes the rim of the tray, rebounds, and falls tinkling to the pavement. But the woman does not pick it up or return any word of thanks. Instead, a flame flicks into her eyes, her body grows taller, two spots of red creep up to paint the oval cheeks. She appears to be waiting for breath to quicken her retort; but when she speaks, it is in a voice of alluring gentleness: "No," she says, with a slight negative movement of her head, "No, monsieur. Please, you mistake." With the words, she moves away.

Henri's, we understand, is one vast and dingy room—square, with a court enclosure. It is furnished in old pieces of rosewood and cherry, much the worse for wear, as a usual thing, but still rich in their remnants of carving and faded gilding. They might at one time have graced a grandee's palace, or stood in the reception-room of the original *bourgeois gentilhomme*. Miss Lasoeur adds:

There are also a black, mottled fireplace, empty and cold, and a towering clock whose face shines out like a great white moon from a shadowy corner.

Thick smoke and heavy voices rise to the ceiling and strike against the walls. The drinks at the table are chiefly wines and absinthe, but the place with its sweetish odors, its warmth, its infectious abandon, its deliciously dulcet dialect, is like a monstrous bowl, holding the dregs of some "heady" potion.

As you enter and choose a seat you discover two American men in the room.



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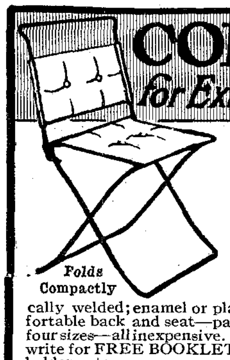

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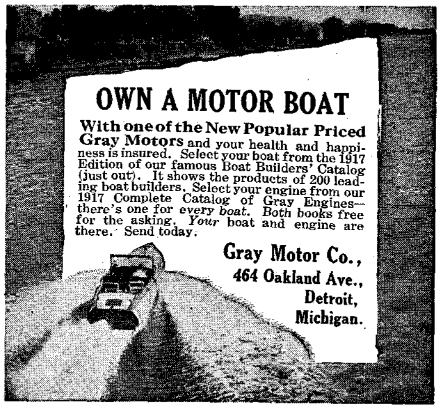

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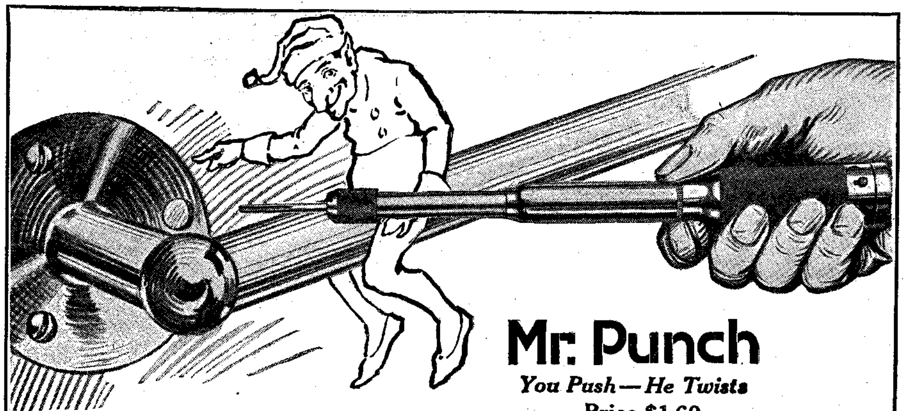

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Price $1.60

Fixtures—and Tools

It is an easy matter to put up bathroom fixtures yourself if you have the right tools. Before you try to drive a screw, let Mr. Punch drill a hole for it. Then the screw will go in all the way, and without difficulty and without marring the head—which is important with polished fixtures.

Partial List of Goodell-Pratt Tools

Hacksaws	Bit-Braces
Lathes	Levels
Punches	Drills
Gauges	Grinders
Calipers	Squares
Vises	Saw Sets
Micrometers	

Through the numbered holes in the hollow handle are seen the eight drill points that come with this tool; the hole in the handle is exactly the size of the hole the drill cuts. Select the size you want, insert the drill point in the tool, place the point on the spot where the hole is to be, and push. The tool does the work. As you push on the handle a spiral twist rotates the drill rapidly; it will cut through an inch of oak in a few seconds.

Mr. Punch is one of a large family of highest grade tools for the householder and mechanic made by Goodell-Pratt. Send for the catalog, or the story of "THE HOUSE THAT JACK FIXED." It is a tale of what tools mean in the house.

Goodell-Pratt Company *Toolsmiths* Greenfield, Mass.

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

No More Laundry Bills

Save $5.00 to $10.00 per Year

CHALLENGE
***CLEANABLE* COLLARS**

A real worthwhile yearly saving. Made with cotton cloth same as your "linen" collar. Similar dull finish. Stitched edge effect. Ever-white. Waterproof stiffening—better than starched. *Cannot wilt.* Instantly cleanable with soap and water.

25 cents each—at your dealers or direct postpaid. State your (half) size and style. Write for new style booklet.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY
725 Broadway, New York

DU PONT

Complete Your Home

Your home is not complete without these modern building necessities. Designed to protect the good looks of your home and grounds from the careless coal man—to provide for the most sanitary method of garbage disposal and for the safest and cleanest delivery of milk, etc.

***Majestic* Coal Chute**

Garbage Receiver—Package Receiver

These Majestic Specialties not only make every home complete, but they save work and steps for every housewife, making up for their small cost in a very short time.

The Coal Chute keeps your house, lawns and shrubs clean because every piece of coal falls into the bin without damaging your house. Absolutely burglar-proof.

The Garbage Receiver is sanitary, water-tight and fly-proof. Emits no odors and keeps the contents safe from dogs and vermin.

The Package Receiver, placed in the kitchen wall, insures milk bottles and packages against theft and keeps them clean.

Write for Catalog Today

which describes these and many other Majestic Specialties.

THE MAJESTIC CO., 714 Erie Street, Huntington, Ind.

Clean-shaven they are—conspicuously so, amid Latin faces and the stubble of untended beards—well groomed, each with the charm of men who have traveled much, seen much, and mixed with many people. One of them—at your elbow—has a glass of some shimmering green mixture which he is thinning with water. He is Samuel Hopkins Adams, your companion explains, "on an assignment from *Collier's*." Mr. Adams is telling the man opposite him—an Orleansan—about the Players' Club of New York. He mentions some of the writer-members, among them a Mr. Block, who, he confides, is known to a favored few as the Bruno Lessing of Yiddish-story fame. "I first knew Block," the speaker continued, "some twelve years ago, when he was editor of the comic supplement of the New York *World*, and I was on the old *Mail and Express*. Fine fellow."

The other American is indulging in beverages across a small table with one of Uncle Sam's sailors in uniform, evidently gathering material for a nautical yarn.

"Who is he?" you inquire.

"Charles Belmont Davis. Here for *Harper's*."

After that you turn to your gin fizz, mixed by Henri—a Creole *sang pur*—and served by him *sans cérémonie*, and with a subtly fine *bon mot*.

BRITAIN'S LIST OF "VERBOTEN" THINGS

NOT all the *verboten* signs are propt up in Prussia, if we are to believe published accounts in many of the British papers, for, since the war began, so many measures of public safety have been passed that the inhabitant of the little green-shuttered house in Queen's Gardens, S.E., must be as careful not to break the law as the burgher in the brick house on the Hofstrasse in any German city. For the purpose, perhaps, of showing the colonial how much happier life is at home than in the mother country at this hazardous time, the Montreal *Witness* reproduces a list of the things which are now forbidden in England. Few accounts show more graphically the effect of the war on the domestic life and activities of the little island. We are told, for example, that due to the war and the measures taken by the Government, citizens are not allowed to:

Talk about naval or military operations in a restaurant, railway-carriage, or any other place.

Repeat any official report of battle, incidents, and projects you may hear.

Say anything to make any person believe you are connected with any Government department.

Say anything which might cast aspersions upon the forces of the Allies or prejudice their good relations with neutral Powers.

Spread any report of a *Zeppelin* scare.

Ask either soldiers or sailors anything about the disposition of units or ships.

Ask, especially if you are a woman, any officer to tell you something about the war "which the public does not know."

Write to people living in special military areas asking questions about military or

Suppose All Could Use the HUDSON SUPER-SIX

Would Other Types Remain?

In the present conflict of types—Fours, Sixes and V-Types—it is well to consider what would happen if the Super-Six were free. Our patents confine it to the Hudson.

As it is now, numerous fine-car makers advocate other types. And tell you reasons for it.

Some still cling to Fours. Some urge Eights and Twelves. But the weight of opinion favors the small-bore Six.

What would come of this conflict—think you—were the Super-Six not patented.

These Are the Facts

The Super-Six last year won all the worth-while records. In a hundred hard-fought contests, against all types, it proved itself supreme.

As for the Light Six, in our final perfection, the Super-Six invention increased its efficiency by 80 per cent.

As for Eights and Twelves, our experience with motors of that type which we built made them seem to us, unnecessary.

And the Super-Six has made the Hudson the largest-selling front-rank car. Last year it outsold any car with a price above $1100.

The Vital Supremacy

One may say, "I don't care for speed, or great reserve power, or a marvelous hill-climber."

Then why added cylinders, or extra valves, or anything else to that end?

You do want superlative capacity, whether you use it or not. You certainly want it when it means no added size or cost. When it means simply ended friction.

That's the great point. The Super-Six motor is small and light and simple. We have not aimed at excessive speed or power. We have simply minimized friction.

We have done—but done better—what every engineer has been aiming at for years. And for the same result—more speed and power, without added complications. Also multiplied endurance.

Endurance was the chief aim. It is friction that causes wear. We have so reduced it that we attain what is proved the greatest motor in the world. And certainly you want it.

What One Year Did

Mark how the Super-Six, in one year, sprang to the pinnacle place. There are now 30,000 running. This year brings nothing to rival it. So it is bound to gain multiplied prestige.

This year's bodies also give to Hudson leadership in style. The ablest artists and craftsmen gave their best to these models. Each is a study in motor car luxury. Each is a pattern type.

This year we add a great gasoline saver—shutters on the radiator—which by controlling the heat of the motor in part overcomes the disadvantage of the constantly falling quality of gasoline. We add a pneumatic engine primer. We add plaited upholstery.

Our patented carburetor—on Hudsons alone—is self-adjusting to every engine speed.

So Hudson supremacy does not lie in the Super-Six motor only.

When you buy a fine car—a car to keep—you are bound to want the Hudson. You want the car which outperforms and outshines other cars. If you want such a car this spring, we urge a prompt decision. Last year many buyers waited months for delivery.

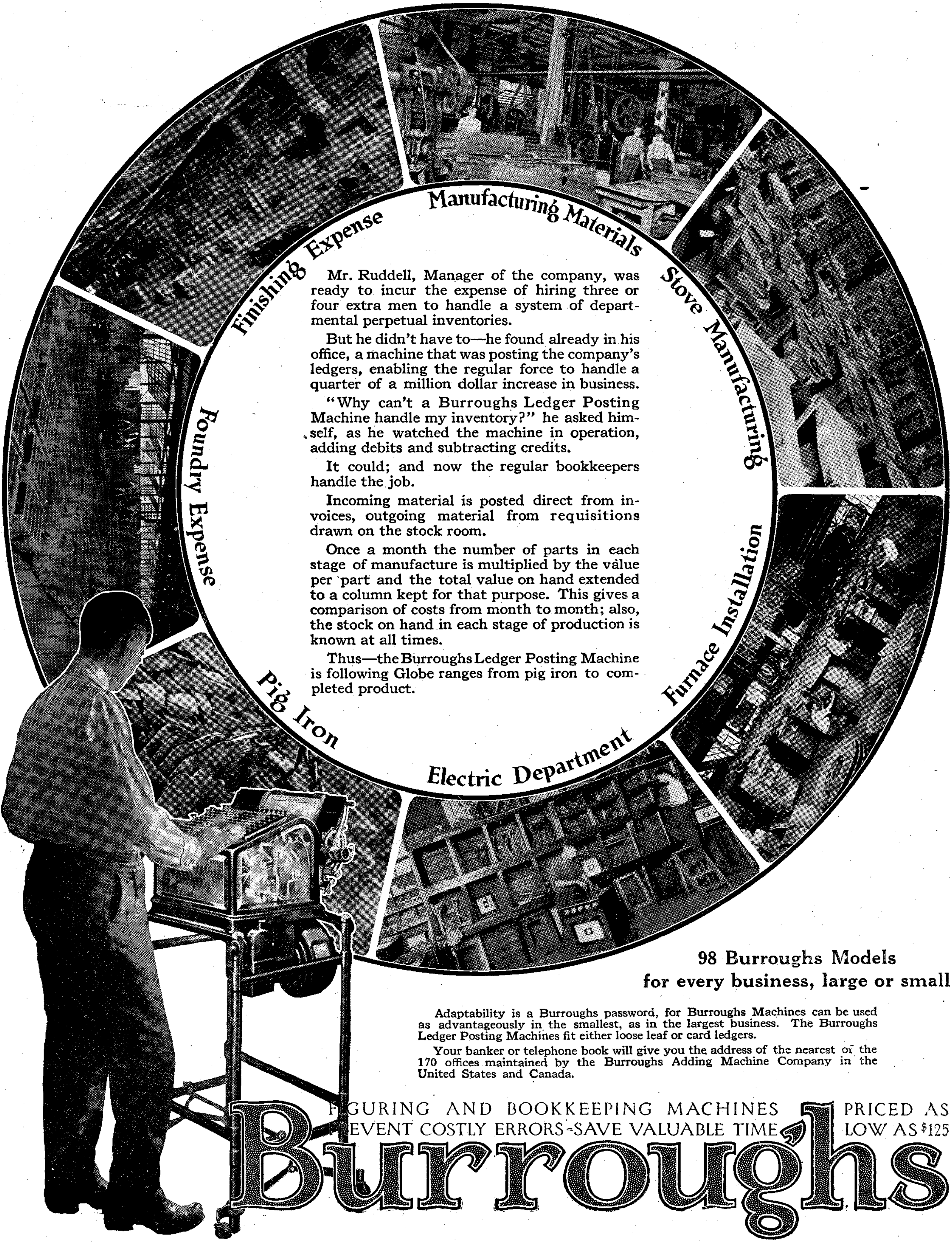
Phaeton, 7-passenger	**$1650**
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	**1950**
Touring Sedan	**2175**
Town Car	**$2925**
Town Car Landaulet	**$3025**
Limousine	**2925**
Limousine Landaulet	**3025**

(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Perpetual Inventory Made Easy

The Globe Stove & Range Company, of Kokomo, Ind., saved the salaries of three clerks by putting a Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting Machine on the job



Mr. Ruddell, Manager of the company, was ready to incur the expense of hiring three or four extra men to handle a system of departmental perpetual inventories.

But he didn't have to—he found already in his office, a machine that was posting the company's ledgers, enabling the regular force to handle a quarter of a million dollar increase in business.

"Why can't a Burroughs Ledger Posting Machine handle my inventory?" he asked himself, as he watched the machine in operation, adding debits and subtracting credits.

It could; and now the regular bookkeepers handle the job.

Incoming material is posted direct from invoices, outgoing material from requisitions drawn on the stock room.

Once a month the number of parts in each stage of manufacture is multiplied by the value per part and the total value on hand extended to a column kept for that purpose. This gives a comparison of costs from month to month; also, the stock on hand in each stage of production is known at all times.

Thus—the Burroughs Ledger Posting Machine is following Globe ranges from pig iron to completed product.

98 Burroughs Models for every business, large or small

Adaptability is a Burroughs password, for Burroughs Machines can be used as advantageously in the smallest, as in the largest business. The Burroughs Ledger Posting Machines fit either loose leaf or card ledgers.

Your banker or telephone book will give you the address of the nearest of the 170 offices maintained by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in the United States and Canada.

FIGURING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES
PREVENT COSTLY ERRORS-SAVE VALUABLE TIME

PRICED AS LOW AS $125

Burroughs

naval matters, or send information from such areas about them.

Use a cipher-code in sending letters to a neutral country.

Possess any cipher-code which could be so used.

Send a letter abroad containing any matter written in invisible ink.

Receive letters and telegrams for a fee, unless you acquaint the police.

Attempt to give letters to members of the crew of a vessel about to sail for a neutral country, or to any country.

Receive any letter from outside the United Kingdom without notifying the authorities.

Write to any one, either in this or in a neutral country, giving information about enemy submarines or air-ships.

Post any newspaper to a neutral country except through an authorized agent.

Walk about camps, defensive works, controlled factory, ship, or office used for the service of the country.

Then, supposing on some late winter or bright spring day, you wish to take a stroll through the open country, you must not, by accident or design, enter a military area without the express permission of the commandant. Sheerness, Dover, Newhaven, and Scotland north of the Caledonian Canal are mentioned as typical military areas. Again, should you come to a railway, you must scuttle away from it with all speed, as there is a law forbidding any one from loitering near railroads, trespassing upon them, or lingering near railway arches. Moreover, you must not—

Collect any information as to the condition of any of the ships.

Enter any Government works without a permit.

Walk over or in trenches constructed by the military.

Wear a war-work badge when not authorized to do so by official permit, or wear it after it has been recalled.

Wear any naval or military uniform when not entitled to do so.

Purchase any clothing or equipment from any soldier or sailor.

Show films, still pictures, or produce stage-plays prejudicing discipline in any army.

Photograph, draw, or paint any picture of the coast, or within so many miles of it as specified locally.

Buy any drawings, photographs, or silhouettes of ships of the navy.

Send any post-card upon which are pictures of the ships.

Buy prismatic binoculars, portable terrestrial telescopes, and prismatic compasses unless you obtain an official permit.

Use a flash-light as a signal.

Fly a kite which is capable of being used as a means of signaling.

Give a display of fireworks except by permission of the naval or military authorities.

Send up a fire-balloon.

Allow a bonfire, even of garden-refuse, after 5 P.M.

Ride on or drive any vehicle after dark that has not a rear red light, as well as a front white light. Perambulators are vehicles.

Raise blinds or remove shades from lights.

Allow any ray of light to escape from any window of your house after 5 P.M.

Procure intoxicants other than between

The Sign of "The Best Safety"
GEM $1.00
The Sealed Package
The Enclosed Blade
The Protected Edge
The Blade Itself

GEM DAMASKEENE BLADES

Give double service because they last twice as long—made from our own special formula tested steel, and based on 35 years experience on billions of blades — in sealed, waxed paper wrapped package—moisture and dust proof—each blade and blade edge protected—insist on sealed package. **Packet of seven, 35c.**

Making the **Gem** razor *perfect* has taken years of study and the expenditure of much money—outfit includes razor complete, with seven **Gem Damaskeene Blades,** shaving and stropping handle, in handsome case—all yours, for **$1.00**

Dealers Everywhere

Gem Cutlery Co., Inc., New York

Canadian Branch: 591 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal

GEM
GEM DAMASKEENE BLADES
RAZOR

"JOIN IN THE NATION'S MOST POPULAR SPORT—BOATING"

Of Course You'll Want a Boat

WATER AUTOMOBILING will be the big sport this season. Those who like to be out of doors have learned that the lake, ocean and river have a charm all their own that crowded boulevards and dusty roads cannot equal. You will want your boat to be a Mullins not only because

MULLINS STEEL BOATS CAN'T SINK

but also because beauty of design and efficient and dependable power plants, properly installed, have given Mullins boats an enviable reputation for comfort, service and speed.

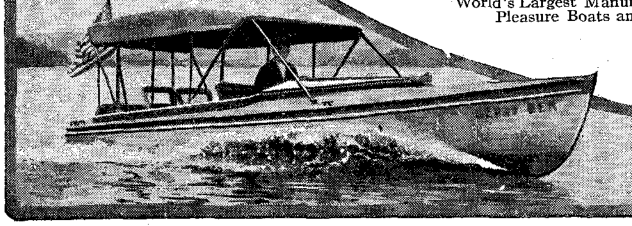
Built of tough steel having greater resistant qualities than one-inch oak planking, powered with 2 and 4-cycle engines bearing world-famous name plates, Silent Underwater Exhaust, Mullins boats can't leak, water log, dry out, warp or open at the seams and never require calking.

There are now more than 65,000 enthusiastic owners of Mullins boats. Forty models now ready for delivery.

Let us send you our big catalog of steel and wooden motor boats, rowboats and canoes—free.

THE W. H. MULLINS COMPANY
53 FRANKLIN STREET SALEM, OHIO

World's Largest Manufacturers of Steel and Wooden Pleasure Boats and Builders of the Celebrated Mullins Outboard Special 14-Foot Steel Boat.



A Thoroughly Well-built Car at $845

ELCAR

There are few cars equally beautiful at any price, and few, if any, equally good at as low a price. We put into the ELCAR the style, class and high-grade workmanship that went into our former models selling up to and above $2,000. Our organization has had long training in the production of quality cars, and both beauty and quality are inherent in the

A Few Elcar Specifications

Wheel Base—As long as some cars selling up to $2,000 and more—115 in.
Motor—4-cylinder; long stroke; high speed; 34.7 h. p. at 1,800 r. p. m.
Fuel Supply—Stewart vacuum system.
Ignition—Delco automatic spark advance with manual control.
Starting and Lighting—Dyneto two-unit; double-bulb headlights; Willard storage battery.
Clutch—Dry multiple disk—seven plates, steel on Raybestos.
Rear Axle—Full-floating with roller bearings at each end of wheel hubs.
Differential—Spiral bevel driving gears, with roller main bearings and ball thrust bearings.
Brakes—Internal and external, two inches wide on 12-inch drums.

Three New Models at $845

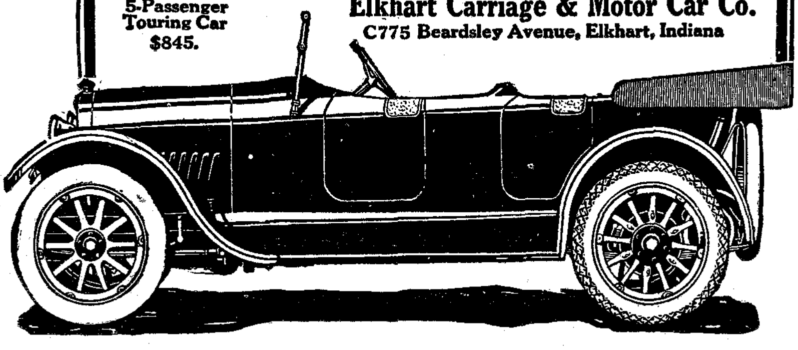
Five-Passenger Touring Car
Four-Passenger Touring-Roadster
Two-Passenger Roadster

Each model is large and roomy—some would say room to spare, but you want a car that will seat its full load comfortably. Fine in appearance, fine driving and remarkably easy riding qualities, power in excess, economical in upkeep and fuel consumption, a car to give you satisfactory service for years to come—a car that we believe to be as high in quality and as nearly mechanically perfect as any car ever offered at an approachingly low-price.

Our Illustrated Catalog

will show you views of all the ELCAR models and the more important mechanical parts, and is descriptive even to the minute details of construction. We will gladly mail it to you upon request.

Elkhart Carriage & Motor Car Co.
C775 Beardsley Avenue, Elkhart, Indiana



5-Passenger Touring Car $845.

SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Awarded Highest and only Grand Prize Panama-Pacific Exposition, also San Diego Exposition. The latest of 17 Highest Awards in America and Europe for

Purity—Strength—Fine Flavor

Largest Selling Brand in the U. S.

Sauer's F. F. V. Pure Flavoring Extracts are extra strength. *Price 35c.* If your dealer can't supply you, send 35c for bottle prepaid.

FREE Send a Sauer Box front or label or 2c. stamp for "Table Treats." Contains over 100 Prize Recipes for delicious desserts, drinks and candies.

C. F. SAUER CO.
Richmond, Va.

The Quiet of Your Home

is preserved by the use of casters that allow heavy furniture to be moved silently without scratching floors.

*FELTOID CASTERS AND CHAIR TIPS

Move Quietly
Never Scratch
Wear Indefinitely

Ask for Feltoids at department, hardware and furniture stores—or write us for Feltoid Book No. 9 giving prices and styles.

The Burns & Bassick Company
Dept. C, Bridgeport, Conn.

12 and 2:30, and 6:30 and 9:30 on week-days, or from 1 to 3 and from 6 to 9 on Sundays.

Buy intoxicants to take away after 8:30 P.M on week-days, and 8 P.M. on Sundays.

Buy spirits on Saturdays or Sundays for home-drinking. On other days only from 12 to 12:30.

Buy quarters, half-quarters, half-pints, or pints of spirits at any time for consumption off the premises.

Buy less than a bottle of any spirits.

Buy a flask of spirits at any railway refreshment-room.

Give or offer any soldier or sailor in or going to a port of embarkation any intoxicant.

Sell or give alcoholic liquors to soldiers and sailors in hospital garb.

Pay for any intoxicating liquor for another person on licensed premises.

Shop after 8 P.M. on all days except Saturday, when the hour limit is 9.

Buy refreshments at a railway-station buffet after 8 P.M., unless you consume them then and there.

If selling sugar, make it a condition that the purchaser shall buy tea.

Act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defense of the realm.

Shoot or capture any carrier- or homing-pigeon.

Neglect to report the finding of a bomb dropt from enemy aircraft.

Sell firearms of any kind without a proper permit to do so.

Sell, buy, or give cocain or opium.

Melt down bronze, silver, or gold coin.

Refuse to show your registration card to any person authorized to look at it.

Ring bells or allow outside clocks to strike after five o'clock at night.

Have possession of any document the publication of which would be forbidden.

Attempt to leave as a member of a crew of a neutral ship.

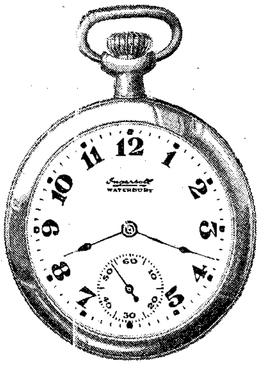
"WALKIN' THE DOG" AROUND THE UNITED STATES

THIS is not a chronicle of a young dance-mad couple who entered upon a Marathon to dance this newest dance around the American borders and sea-coasts, but, instead, a literal tale of how two indigent gentlemen tramped, with an ever-faithful canine, for more than 14,000 miles in the space of thirty-two months. Tests such as that have rarely been given to try an animal's devotion, but it would appear, from the narrative as it appeared in the New York *World*, that man's best friend fully deserved the title.

When the two trampers, Frank de Luca and William Ferreri, finished the long stroll, the papers were full of the details of the feat, but very little—almost nothing, was said of the third, and, in some ways, most notable member of the party, a mongrel dog. A mongrel he certainly was, but he proved the principal bread-winner of the expedition. This, then, is the story of Prince, who was nevertheless a prince for all his mixed, and somewhat doubtful, lineage. We learn:

Indoors, Prince is a pensive sort of dog. He squats on his haunches, his ears sag, he

11⁄16 actual size

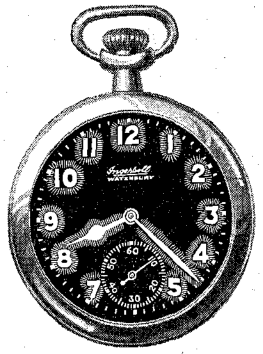


Waterbury **$3**
Canadian price $3.50

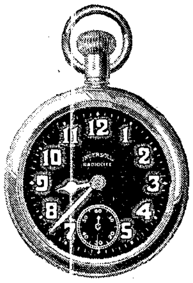
THE *Ingersoll* WATERBURY

A Handsome, Small, 4-Jeweled Watch

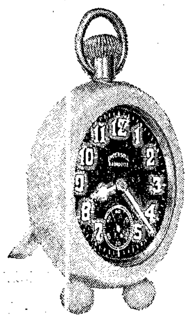
11⁄16 actual size



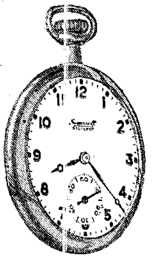
Waterbury Radiolite **$4**
Canadian price $4.50



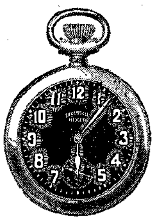
***Radiolite* $2**



***Radiolite Two-in-One* $2.25**

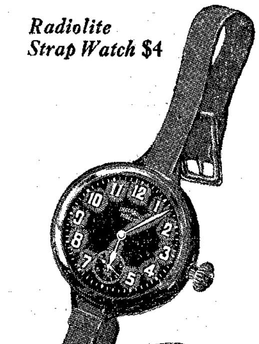


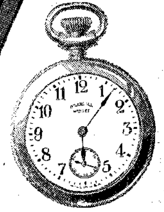
***Reliance* $3.50**
(Screw Case)



***Midget Radiolite* $3.50**

***Radiolite Strap Watch* $4**





***Midget* $2.75**

A Watch that the People Want —the New Waterbury

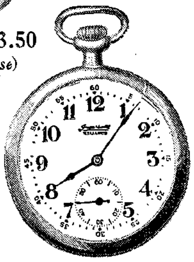
IN the first place it's the size that is so much wanted today—especially in the cities—the smaller "12 size." Then the whole "get-up" of the watch is smart, stylish, up-to-the-minute in all the little features found in the high-priced watches. Notice the gracefully shaped bow and crown, and the distinctive figures on the dial. An attraction that doesn't show in the illustration is the enamel dial.

But a watch is to keep time and meet practical requirements. Here is three dollars' worth of watch by the best Ingersoll standards. It's jeweled with four jewels at points of greatest friction. It is accurate; yet it is sturdy too. It isn't put out of business by a little rough handling that most watches won't stand.

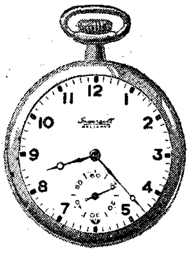
As an added attraction you have the Waterbury "Radiolite". The "Radiolite" feature is the greatest innovation in watches since the stem-wind. The hands and figures are made of a new self-luminous substance containing genuine radium. The power of radium is practically permanent, and the other twelve minerals of the substance on which it acts will respond in a brilliant glow for years and years—we'll say ten years to be conservative.

The dealer has both these Waterbury models, which he'll be glad to show you. You can nearly always tell an Ingersoll store by the display of Ingersolls in the window. If the dealer hasn't the model you want, it will be sent on receipt of price by Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro., New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

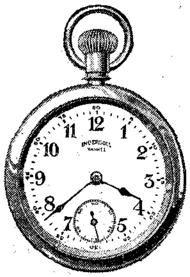
Illustrations ½ actual size



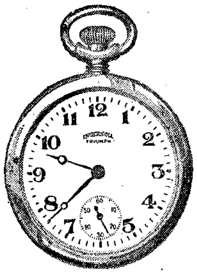
***Reliance* $3**
(Snap Case)



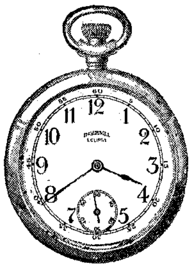
***Reliance* $6**
(Gold Filled Case)



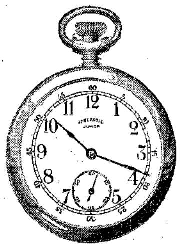
***Dollar Watch* $1.35**



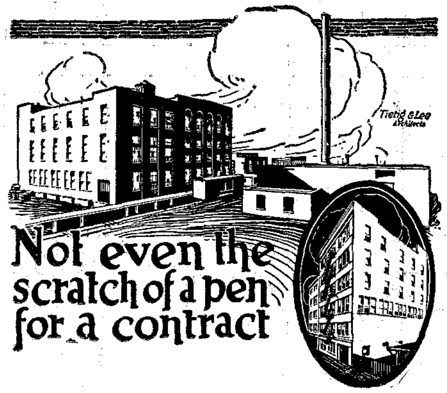
***Triumph* $1.50**



***Eclipse* $2**



***Junior* $2.75**


Tietig & Lee Architects
Not even the scratch of a pen for a contract

WHEN Ault & Wiborg, the largest manufacturers of printers' ink in the world, decided to extend their Norwood plant they told us to go ahead on a cost-plus-percentage basis. We didn't have *even the scratch of a pen for a contract*, except in the case of the boiler house. The contract for the other buildings was given us before the architects had started their plans. In other words, we became the building department of The Ault & Wiborg Company. They knew us; we knew them; we had already erected for them several

FERRO CONCRETE BUILDINGS

One of these is the big six-story building connected with their Cincinnati plant—shown in the oval. Mr. L. A. Ault, President of the Company, says: "This is one of the most satisfactory pieces of work we have ever had done for us."

This confidence in **Ferro Concrete Buildings** and in the Ferro organization itself is something of which we are very proud. It's what makes the game worth while. We put the best that is in us right into **Ferro Concrete Buildings.** We give the owner the same service that he would require of his own building department, and we know it pays. Many other clients put this same trust in our work and in our results.

Any interested executive or building owner is free to call upon us for information regarding our work. Let us tell you how we can become your building department—how **Ferro Concrete Buildings** pay.

Kindly address Dept. B

The FERRO CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
CINCINNATI OHIO
Concrete for Permanence 83-23

pays very little attention to any one or anything; a number of sophisticated wrinkles top each honest brown eye, and his nose sinks almost to his chest, as if he were meditating deeply on some knotty problem. Outdoors, Prince is a very different animal. Give him a bright day, and a winding road, and a long march to dinner, and note the change. He flies backward and forward, and thrusts his dusty muzzle into the brush at each side of the road. He sees everything, hears everything. He barks, and runs, and twists, and doubles, and leaps. And he is always sniffing and investigating.

Prince recently got back to New York City after an absence of two and a half years and a walk of 14,000 miles. And not that alone. He helped to pay the expenses of his two masters on the road!

In the spring of 1914, Frank de Luca and William Ferreri, both of Macdougal Street, New York City, undertook to walk completely around the borders of the United States, for a purse, they say, of $5,000, offered by the Valley Cottage Club, of New York City. A friend gave them a little mongrel hound about six months old to keep them company on the way. The little dog was dark-colored above, dark gold underneath and on his legs, and had a pair of plaintive brown eyes that went further toward making friends than did his shape or coat. This was Prince.

Ferreri and de Luca, two young fellows in their twenties, walked these 14,000 miles on a capital of—nothing. They camped out at night for by far the greater part of the time, and went to an inn or farmhouse only when inclement weather demanded. They bought their food and replaced their worn-out shoes with the proceeds of the sale of picture post-cards which they made themselves. They ate only the plainest food, so that their bills did not amount to more than a few dollars a week. Neither one of them had a sick day on the road.

Certainly they "saw America." They have books filled with the autographs and letters of the mayors of every city, town, or village through which they passed, and a bundle of press clippings from North, South, East, and West, to prove their claims. Their journey led them northward through New England to the Canadian line, thence west to the Pacific coast, south to Mexico, and then east again to the Atlantic seaboard and northward home.

The travelers set forth from City Hall on a dreary, windy day, in a downpour of pelting rain. Little Prince was attached to a short chain, and for a time followed meekly behind, with the water running from his little black nose and his short, shaggy coat soggy and glistening. As his masters progressed and the rain continued, the pup began to take a great distaste to the journey, and there were times when he set all four of his little paws, refusing to budge another inch. Then it was necessary to haul on the chain, and Prince would come skidding through the mud like a small, wriggling plow.

They had arrived only as far as Yonkers when the two youths decided to give Prince away, for they felt that he would not take kindly to the long jaunt, and, being only a puppy, he would, they feared, be too prone to illness, and perhaps die on the road. This was before they realized his possi-

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Again America Evolves a Better Tool

While this country pays machinists wages higher than those paid abroad, our manufacturers beat foreign competitors in their own markets. WHY? Well, partly because we have better tools. The invention of new tools and improvements in old tools are great helps in maintaining our leadership.

A notable example is the Gun Tap—a tremendous improvement in tap design—a really remarkable tap in that it *wears out before it breaks.* (It is usually agreed that 90% of all other taps break before they wear out.)

The Gun Tap cuts with a shearing action—the first type that applies this axiomatically correct method. It shoots the chips *ahead* in a long curl, instead of jamming them into the flutes until the tap breaks. It is the easiest cutting tap on the market. The tap is very stocky, and this, with the easy cutting qualities, makes it almost unbreakable.

For more information as to these details, its unparalleled accuracy, remaining true to size, and doing the work of several taps, send for Bulletin, "The 'Gun' Tap."

Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation
Gages-Taps-Dies
Threading Machines, Reamers, etc.
Greenfield, Massachusetts
Canadian Factory: Wells Brothers Company of Canada, Ltd., Galt, Ontario

GTD
It Shears

The Gun Tap
(Trade Name Registered)

Patented Dec. 28, 1915

Note long chips—pushed ahead so that they cannot lodge and jam in flutes.

AMERICA FIRST

INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY
By Paul Dubois, M.D. 12mo, Cloth, 64 pages. 50 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

DIM-A-LITE
FIVE CHANGES OF LIGHT

Guards the Home at Night

A light burning all night in your hallway is better burglar protection than bolts and bars. The DIM-A-LITE regulates from full brilliancy to a dim glow, with corresponding economy.

DIM-A-LITE Attachment Fits any Socket and Lamp $1.10
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DIM-A-LITE Portable With Cord and Plug 3.75

Ask any dealer, or by mail, postpaid.
Write for "Facts on Saving of Current."

WIRT COMPANY 5513 Lena St., Philad'a. Pa.

bilities toward making the trip financially feasible. Accordingly, we are told:

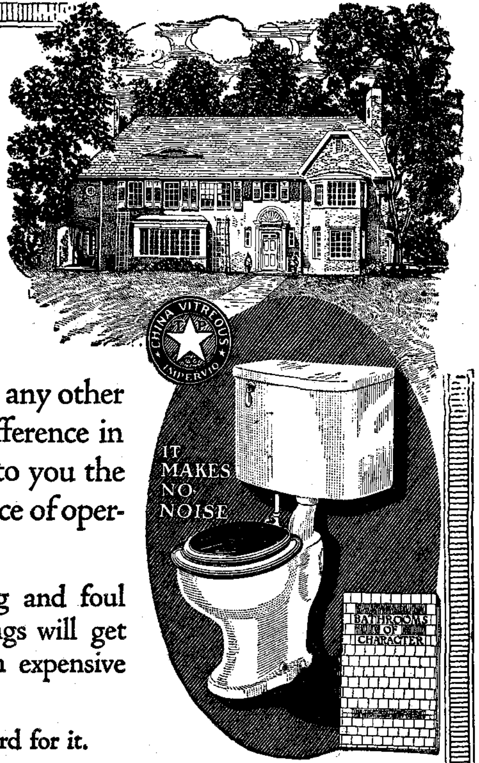
> They took off the chain and then waited to see what Prince would do. He shook the rain from his coat, looked up and down the road a few times, and then, to their great surprize, trotted on ahead of them. He has never left them since, and if they can help it, he never will, until he sets out for that canine Valhalla where go all gentle, honest, patient dogs.
>
> Prince was taken sick up the State, and his masters, who regarded him as one of themselves, took turns carrying him for a distance of 125 miles. After the ministrations of a veterinary Prince was able to walk again. Meantime, both De Luca and Ferreri had noticed that the pup was intelligent and responsive, and they decided to teach him to do tricks. In a very short time he was able to beg, to wear a hat and specs, and hold a pipe in his mouth. Then he learned to say his prayers, to indicate by his antics what he wanted for breakfast, to lie supine and limp like a seal, or to allow himself to be rolled into a ball.
>
> He did all these things on the roadside on the journey and people were eager to buy his picture. In this manner he helped to supply both food and lodging for himself and his masters.

As time went on, for they were, it is to be remembered, more than two years on the road, Prince of course grew from puppyhood to his full stature as a regular mongrel dog. He grew enormously, yet he remained as patient and gentle as before. He learned to bark, but not to bite—for while he was a strong animal, insistent on his rights and those of his party, and afraid of nothing—still he did not bully, nor run into trouble. However, says the account:

> He had numerous fights on the road, but none of them was of his own seeking, for he is a dog that will go out of his way to avoid a fight. But when one is forced upon him, he sees it through to the end.
>
> Only once was he in real danger, and that was out West, when a coyote attacked him. De Luca and Ferreri managed to drive the beast off before any real harm was done, and Prince, with gratitude in his eyes, licked their hands, and limped painfully on his way. He carries one other fight scar, on his left ear. When the wanderers were coming through Newark on their way back to New York, a slinking mongrel, a very anarchist of a dog, who was in the habit of snarling at his betters from the darkness of alleyways, attacked Prince, probably mistaking shyness for weakness. He never made a greater mistake in his life. Prince went for him like a tiger, and altho the cur managed to fix his teeth in Prince's ear, he was sent scurrying away, howling and bleeding, in very short order.
>
> And now Prince is home again, stronger, braver, and bigger than when he went away. But, as has been said, he seemed troubled within doors. He was brought up on the road, he loves the road, and he understands it. And, if it were left to Prince, he would probably desire to die on the road, with the smell of the earth in his nostrils, and the wind ruffling his coat, and the bright sun lighting him home.

In Your Home

The Silent Si-wel-clo



Place the Silent Si-wel-clo and any other closet side by side—the difference in appearance does not disclose to you the mechanical superiority or silence of operation of one over the other.

You cannot tell which will clog and foul under use or which set of fittings will get out of order first and make an expensive plumbing job.

You will have to take *somebody's* word for it.

The manufacturers of the Silent Si-wel-clo, by reason of years of experience and investigation of the merits of different closets, are in a position to offer you expert advice in closet installation that cannot be disputed.

Write for "Bathrooms of Character." You will find it instructive in planning your bathrooms. Ask for Booklet P-13

THE TRENTON POTTERIES CO.
SI-WEL-CLO
SILENT CLOSET

incorporates the good mechanical features a water closet should have and adds that of extraordinary quiet operation. One is just as important to the home owner as the other. Why disturb the feeling of security from embarrassing noises by maintaining or installing an old time, noisy closet?

The Silent Si-wel-clo is your protection against dissatisfaction. The name is stamped upon it so you cannot be deceived. In fact, it will pay you to see that the "Star Within the Circle" trade-mark appears on all your plumbing fixtures.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.
WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF ALL-CLAY PLUMBING FIXTURES

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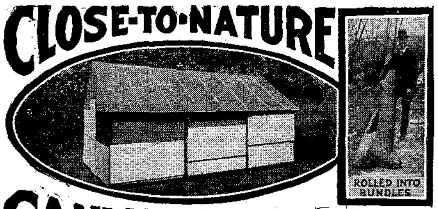

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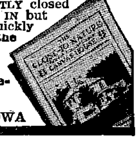
A FRESH AIR RETREAT on your LAWN and a LUXURY in the CAMP. DESIGNED especially for SLEEPING and LIVING in the OPEN AIR. As OPEN to the AIR as an UMBRELLA but INSTANTLY closed WEATHER TIGHT or just partly. LETS the AIR IN but KEEPS the INSECTS OUT. Easily ERECTED or quickly COLLAPSED and rolled into BUNDLES without the REMOVAL of a BOLT or the USE of a TOOL. Why swelter under HOT ROOFS when the CLOSE-TO-NATURE houses are as COOL as the ATMOSPHERE. Eight sizes to meet all requirements. Send for illustrated catalog.



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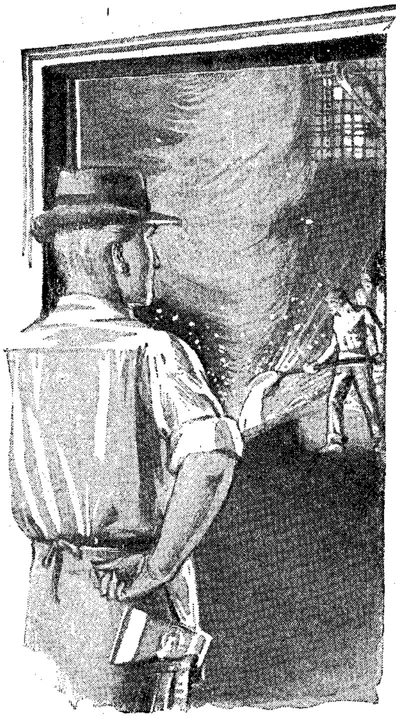

Proof against sparks and fumes

Any roof should be *waterproof.*

RU-BER-OID is more: It is

SPARKPROOF ROTPROOF
WATERPROOF HEATPROOF
RUSTPROOF COLDPROOF

The Wheeling Iron and Steel Company, Wheeling W. Va., states:

"On our new tinning department, warehouse and machine shop buildings, having more than 60,000 square feet of roof area, we used RU-BER-OID roofing exclusively. Experience has proved to us that RU-BER-OID is not injured by fumes, gases or smoke, that it resists fire, and extremes of heat and cold, and that it gives longer service without repairs.

Though RU-BER-OID costs a trifle more than other prepared roofing, it will save you money in the end.

Made in Slate Gray, Tile Red and Copper Green. Your dealer will show you samples and quote you prices.

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BUILDING SUGGESTIONS
Any books you check on this list will be sent you free. Write your name and address in the margin and state what kind of building you are planning.

☐ Roofing a Home
☐ Building a Poultry House
☐ Building a Bungalow
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☐ Artistic Roofs
☐ Waterproof Cellars and Stucco

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Pronounced "RU" as in RUBY
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COSTS MORE - WEARS LONGER
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After many centuries of dignified and unchallenged supremacy, OAK, "The Pride of the Permanent Home," remains today the world's premier hardwood. (And everybody knows it.) OAK is the first hardwood you naturally think of, and the last for which you will ever relinquish your inherited preference.

GOOD OAK FURNITURE justifies a keen search, critical insistence and a special order if need be.

THE AMERICAN OAK MFRS. ASSN. know the whys and hows of Oak. Ask them any sort of questions. Please address R. 1415, 14 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

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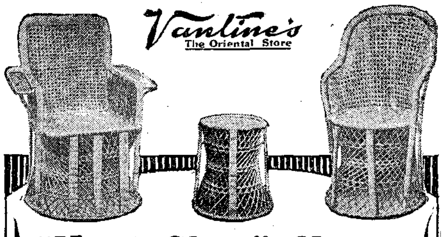


"Hour-Glass" Chairs

From Canton, China, we import these artistic examples of Oriental craftsmanship, suggesting in every line cool and restful repose. Woven of carefully selected rattan by expert weavers, under the supervision of the Vantine representatives in the Far East. Unaffected by water, and greatly improved when occasionally drenched. May be moved from place to place with only the slightest exertion and can be used on the lawn as satisfactorily as on the porch, as they have no legs to sink into the earth.

Write for Beautiful Free Booklet

For out-of-town distribution we have published an interesting booklet which illustrates and describes our complete collection of this unique Oriental furniture, including chairs, chaise lounge, morris chair, tables, stools, etc. With this booklet, which is mailed postpaid on request, you may shop by mail at Vantine's as satisfactorily as though you personally visited our store. Write to-day, as the edition is limited. Address Dept. 40,

A·A·VANTINE·&·CO·Inc
Fifth Ave. and 39th Street, New York

THE OFFICE-BOY PASSES

It has just been discovered that the office-boy is no more; there are hardly any of them left. They don't seem to care for the munificent five per offered by the office-men. Their place has been taken by old men past the age of career-making. Middle-aged men, who have outlived their usefulness in other places, whose existence without work is a drain on the population, are now being given a chance to support themselves at easy work, as long as they keep going. The New York *Times* announces this new departure in office management by saying:

> Enter the aged office-boy. Gray-haired telegraph messengers have for years been a common sight in the city, but not until recently, when the shortage of office- and errand-boys became acute, have business houses, both big and small, harried by the lack of youngsters, resorted to the employment of elderly men in their stead.
>
> The head of one of the biggest printing- and publishing-houses in New York is now depending almost entirely upon elderly men for work in and out of the office, previously done by boys.
>
> "For a long time," said this man, "our company found it practically impossible to get the boys needed in our business. In talking over the matter with my wife, she suggested that the reason we could not get boys was probably due to the fact that, with increased wages and assured work, parents were now sending their boys to high school instead of sending them out to work after completing the grammar terms, as so many have done in the past. After having tried for about a year, through every agency known to man, to obtain boys needed for our various departments, I finally had to agree with her.
>
> "Then an idea came to me: Why not advertise for active elderly men to act as messengers, etc.? We did so. Fifty applications were received in the first mail in reply to our advertisement! And such letters—well and neatly written, proof of the ability and common sense of the applicant. At that time we needed three. We sent post-cards to six; five immediately responded. The first three were engaged. We have now had these three men a month. We will never go back to boys. We pay these men more money, it is true, but it is also a fact that these men perform their duties much more effectively; their understanding, naturally, is better; and they are more reliable. We call them our 'Giants.'
>
> "Looked at from a humanitarian point of view—it is giving employment to men of fifty to sixty, men who have been thrown into the discard.
>
> "There are evidently thousands of such men in this city, and the employers needing intelligent help of this character can help themselves, and the elderly men, by giving the latter work. They will do all boys can do, and do it better, and do more. Try it and be convinced. Some of my friends have already done so with satisfaction."
>
> The situation as described is apparently not exaggerated, judging from the window-signs of "Boys Wanted" in hundreds of New York stores and other business establishments. It is admitted that men are being employed to do the work formerly done by the boys in many of these houses, and for the same general reasons as those quoted.

San-Tox

There's Comfort in Her Touch

There's a skin-shaven restfulness for every man.

There's a finer textured wholesomeness for every woman's skin.

Where? At the sign of the smiling Nurse face, to be sure. San-Tox for purity!

Purity in San-Tox Tooth Paste which means a pure, cleansed mouth, wholesome with gum-pinkness—with tooth-whiteness, too.

Purity in San-Tox Cold Cream that velvets the skin to sight and touch.

Purity in San-Tox Enchantment Complexion Powder that suggests the softer, finer textures of the skin.

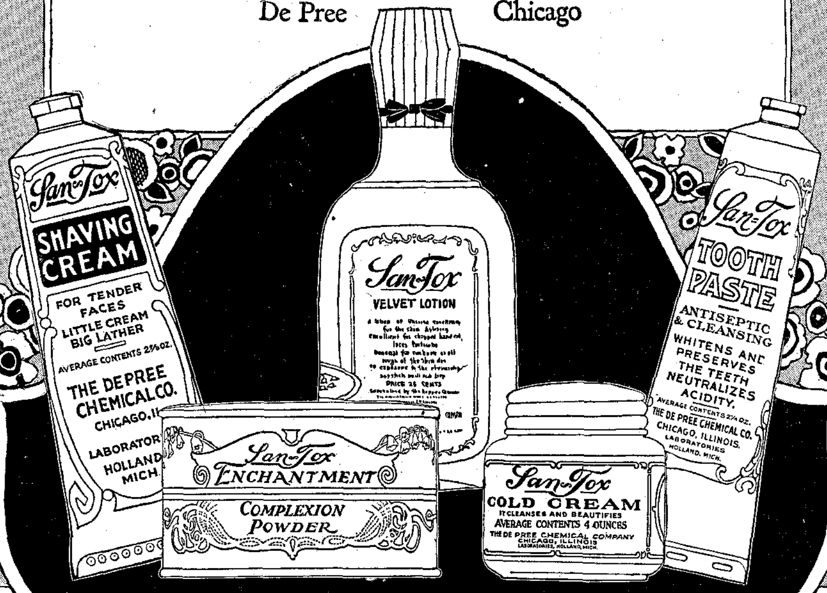
Purity in San-Tox Shaving Cream which helps a razor to a smoother shave.

Why should San-Tox druggists *not* return your money on any San-Tox purchase—knowing that San-Tox purities *always* content? And why should you *not* give such admirable type of druggist your confidence—even as they give it to San-Tox?

There are 125 San-Tox preparations—and these are equally modern and dependable.

SAN-TOX FOR PURITY

De Pree Chicago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SHAVING CREAM
FOR TENDER FACES
LITTLE CREAM BIG LATHER
AVERAGE CONTENTS 2½ OZ.
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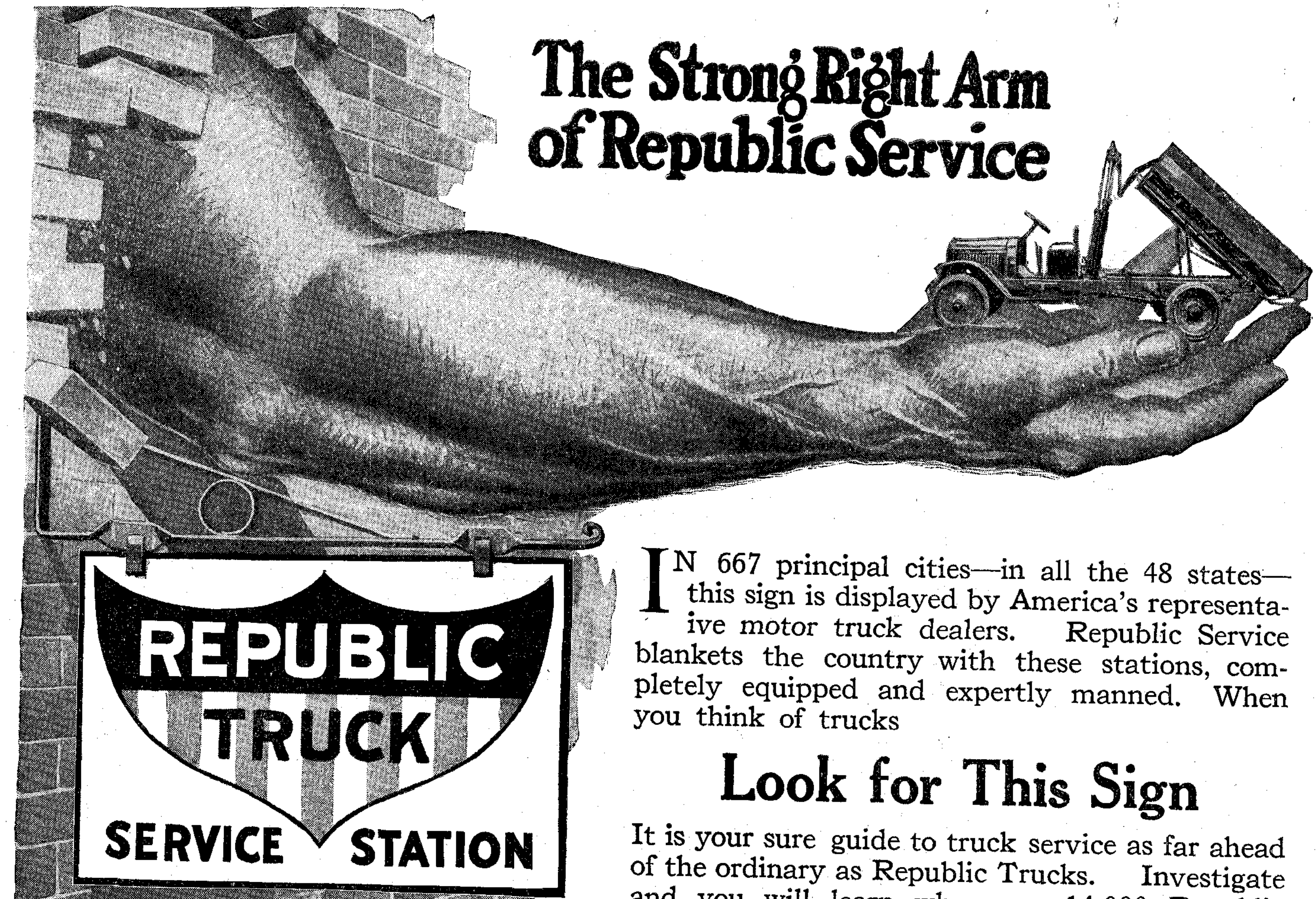
The Strong Right Arm of Republic Service


REPUBLIC
TRUCK
SERVICE
STATION

IN 667 principal cities—in all the 48 states—this sign is displayed by America's representative motor truck dealers. Republic Service blankets the country with these stations, completely equipped and expertly manned. When you think of trucks

Look for This Sign

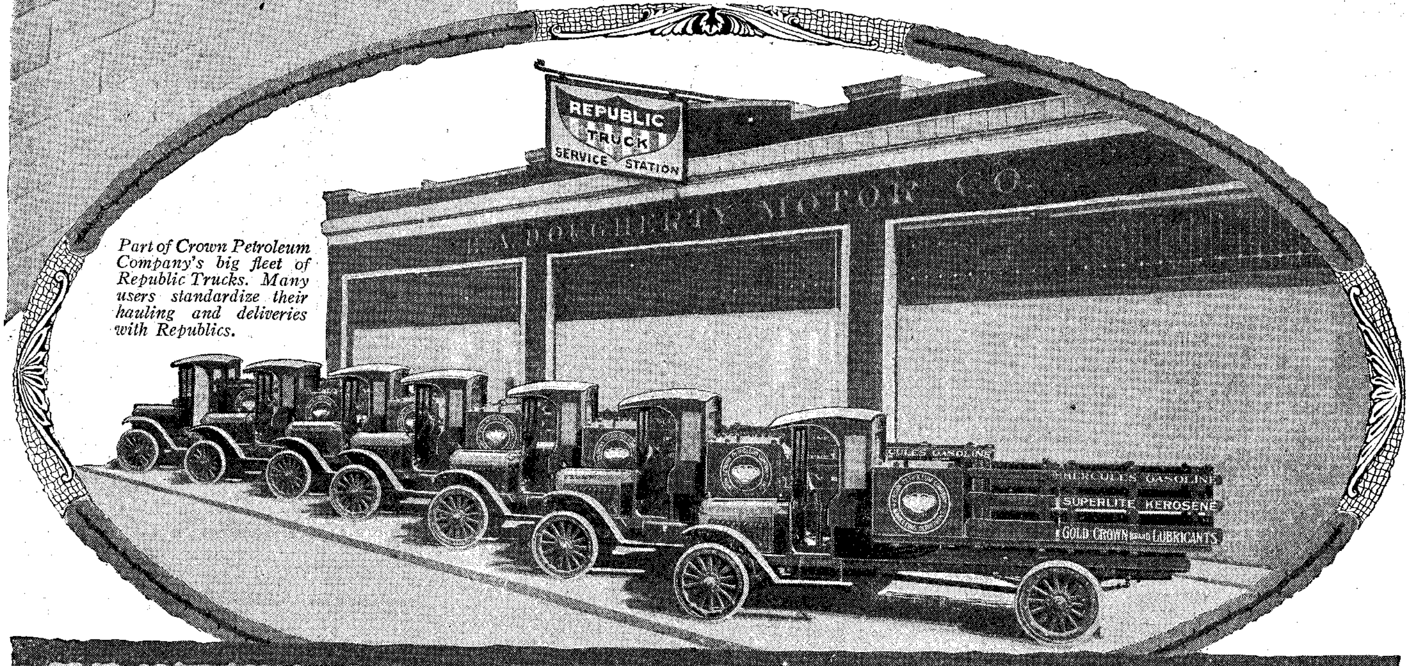
It is your sure guide to truck service as far ahead of the ordinary as Republic Trucks. Investigate and you will learn why over 14,000 Republic Trucks are cutting hauling costs in every line of business. You will learn why an output of 75 trucks a day and the largest exclusive truck factory are required to meet the demand.

5 Republic Sizes—A Truck for Every Need

Republic Dispatch delivery with express body, canopy top and complete equipment, $795; with solid panel body, $820; 1-ton, express or stake body and bow top, $1195; 1½-ton, $1375; 2-ton, $1785; 3½-ton Dreadnaught, $2675.

Write for Catalog of model you are interested in

Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc. Dept. C. **Alma, Mich.**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TRUCK
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Part of Crown Petroleum Company's big fleet of Republic Trucks. Many users standardize their hauling and deliveries with Republics.

INTERNAL GEAR DRIVE

SPICE OF LIFE

Well-informed.—Billington—"I understand his wife has money."

Stillington—"He understands it, also."—*New York Times.*

Virtues of the Mule

The mule is patient, fond of work,
  His virtues well bear sifting;
Besides, the business end of him
  Is always so uplifting!—*Life.*

City Chauffeur in the Army.—"What's become of your chauffeur?"

"Oh, he was with the regiment down in Texas and crawled under an army mule to see why it wouldn't go."—*Kansas City Star.*

Close Friends.—"It is indeed hard," said the melancholy gentleman, "to lose one's relatives."

"Hard!" snorted the gentleman of wealth. "'Hard! It is impossible."—*Town Topics.*

Vanity Fair.—Across the Hall—"Say, Bill, can I borrow your dress suit?"

Back Again—"Sure. Why the formality?"

The Other One—"Well, I couldn't find it."—*Chaparral.*

Enough Said.—"Why do you consider women superior to men in intelligence?"

"A bald-headed man buys his restorer by the bottle, doesn't he?"

"Er—yes."

"Well, a woman doesn't waste time on a hair-restorer; she buys hair."—*Tit-Bits.*

It's All in the Point of View.—Albert, aged three and a half, had failed to respond to verbal reprimand, and at last his mother said, "If you don't behave, you will have to be spanked. You would not like that, would you?"

"I wouldn't like Daddy to spank me," was the quick response.

"Why not?"

"He doesn't know how. He hurts."—*Life.*

Strange Doings.—The increased demand for women munition-workers, and for women workers of all kinds, had resulted in the arrival in London, for the purpose of engaging in domestic service, of a girl from the west of Ireland. She was cordially received, and thus she wrote home: "It's a strange place I'm coming to, surely; cabs widout horses and the lady of the house playing the pianner wid her feet, and talkin' to herself perpetual down a candlestick in the hall."—*Argonaut.*

Quits.—The hours were flying by, and still Algy, the bore, remained with her.

"Do you like music?" she inquired, listlessly.

"Yes," he replied. "I am always carried away by music."

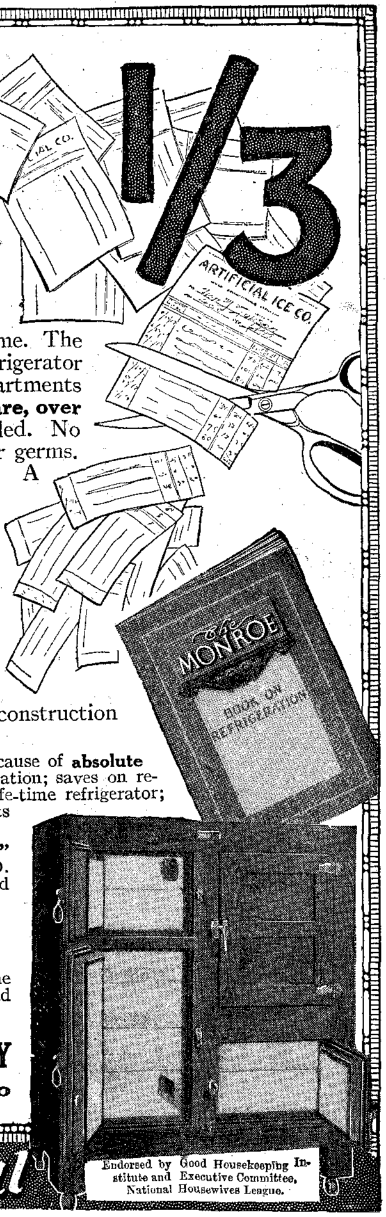
She flew to the piano and played several airs. Then she turned and looked at him.

"You are not gone yet?"

"No," he answered.

"But you told me that music always carried you away?"

"Yes," he retorted, "but I said music."—*Tit-Bits.*


ARTIFICIAL ICE CO.
THE MONROE BOOK ON REFRIGERATION

SAVE 1/3 On Your Ice Bills

That's only one worth-while reason why there should be a "Monroe" Refrigerator in **your** home. The **most sanitary** and **most easily cared for** refrigerator made. Its beautiful snow-white food compartments **moulded in one piece of genuine porcelain ware, over an inch thick, assure this.** Every corner rounded. No joints, cracks or crevices to fill up with dirt or germs. Your food is always kept clean and wholesome. A

MONROE
Solid Porcelain
Refrigerator

will earn its price several times over. It reduces ice bills 1/3 or more because the thick, air-tight walls and doors, and "cold-tight" construction throughout **locks out the heat.**

Then, too, a "Monroe" will save in food waste, because of **absolute cleanliness** and the "Monroe" system of dry air circulation; saves on repair bills, because of the solid construction of this life-time refrigerator; saves in time and labor. The one-piece compartments are clean and stay clean.

No other refrigerator is built like the famous "Monroe." That is why it is used in the homes of such men as John D. Rockefeller, George J. Gould, C. L. Tiffany—and is found in leading hospitals and institutions everywhere.

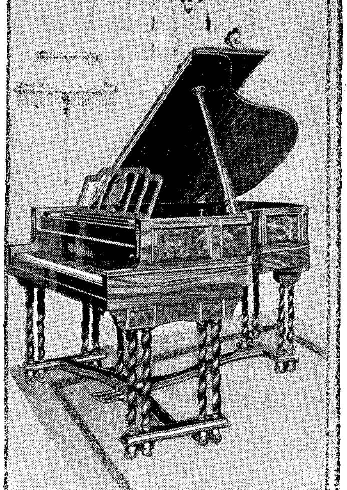
Not Sold in Stores—Shipped Direct from Factory—Freight Prepaid—Easy Monthly Payments if Desired

Write today for the free "Monroe" Book on Home Refrigeration. Advice on selecting a refrigerator you should have. A guide to real household economy.

MONROE REFRIGERATOR COMPANY
125 Benson Street **Lockland, Ohio**

30 Days' Home Trial

Endorsed by Good Housekeeping Institute and Executive Committee, National Housewives League.



The Baldwin Piano

Grand Prix, Paris
Grand Prize, St. Louis

The richness, evenness, depth and charm of Baldwin tone cannot be duplicated. Only with the Baldwin Piano can it be produced because only the Baldwin has the acoustic properties capable of its development. Those who approach the selection of a piano unprejudiced and with open mind find the Baldwin a revelation.

If you are interested in the purchase of a really high-grade piano, you should have the very attractive proposition now being offered to prospective buyers by The Baldwin Piano Company and its dealers. Write to nearest address.

The Baldwin Piano Company

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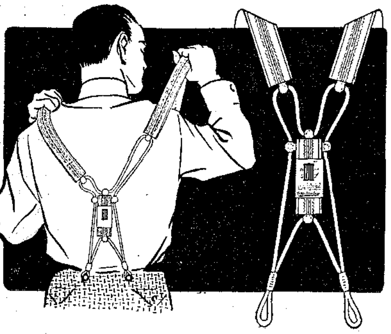
Denver . . . . 1636 California St.
San Francisco . . . 310 Sutter St.
Indianapolis . . 18 N. Penn'a St.
Louisville . . 521 S. Fourth Av.
Dallas . . . . . . 1911 Elm Street

President Suspenders
for comfort



—the comfort not found in a belt.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS are worn by hundreds of thousands of careful dressers because they are so comfortable. The "give and take" feature adjusts automatically with every movement of the body—no pull on buttons, no grip on shoulders—as kind to the back as a shirt. They hang the trousers *right* under all conditions.

For Every Preference

there's a President. Made in all weights, lengths and widths: popular colors and serviceable webs. Light Presidents for dress-wear or business; sturdy ones for rough-and-ready service—the best possible suspender *quality* obtainable.

Ask for Presidents by Name

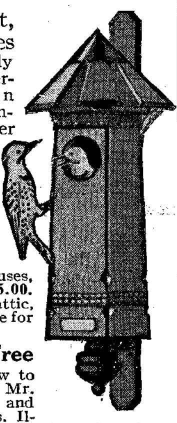
All dealers, everywhere, carry them at 50 cents. See that the "President" mark is on the buckle. Get a pair for each pair of trousers. And if they are not absolutely satisfactory—in every respect—we will refund your money on demand.

President Suspender Company
(Also makers of the popular "Shirley" line)
SHIRLEY, MASS.

DEALERS: We *guarantee satisfaction* to your customer—we *guarantee sales* to you. It's more than a "fair-play" proposition—it's an *absolute money-back guarantee* in both cases. Tell your jobber you want Presidents.

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Put Up This... **Flicker House**



One of the handsomest, most ornamental houses Mr. Dodson builds, eagerly sought by the flicker (otherwise known as the golden winged woodpecker). This interesting variety of woodpecker is most easily attracted to your garden by this snug, safe home.

Built of best Norway, cypress shingle roof, copper coping. Artistic and very popular. **Price $5.00.**

Dodson wren and blue-bird houses, 4 rooms, very ornamental, **$5.00.** Martin house, 28 rooms, and attic, **$12.00.** There's a Dodson house for every bird. **Prices $1.50 up.**

Valuable Bird Book Free

"Your Bird Friends and How to Win Them" is a new book by Mr. Dodson. Tells how to attract and protect our beautiful song birds. Illustrates full Dodson line. Gives prices. Sent free with bird picture in colors for framing.

JOSEPH H. DODSON
Vice-President and Director, American Audubon Ass'n
730 Harrison Ave., KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS

Commercial.—Ed.—"Have you read the 'Knickerbocker History of New York'?"

Co-ed.—"No, I'm not interested in those reports of the clothing trade."—*Pitt Panther.*

Just Another Kill.—Wife of Author (hearing the sound of a brow being slapped)—"Oh, Harold! An inspiration?"

The Author (sadly)—"No, my dear—a mosquito."—*Punch.*

Just Ordinary.—Lawyer—"How large were the hoofs? Were they as large as my feet or my hands?"

Darky—"No, sah, they was jus' ordinary-sized hoofs, sah."—*Widow.*

Taking Chances

There was a man who fancied that by driving good and fast
He'd get his car across the track before the train came past;
He'd miss the engine by an inch, and make the train-hands sore.
There was a man who fancied this; there isn't any more.

—*Railway Conductor.*

He Understood.—The pale-faced passenger looked out of the car-window with exceeding interest. Finally he turned to his seat-mate.

"You likely think I never rode in the cars before," he said, "but the fact is, pardner, I just got out of prison this mornin', and it does me good to look around. It is goin' to be mighty tough, tho, facin' my old-time friends. I s'pose, tho, you ain't got much idea how a man feels in a case like that."

"Perhaps I have a better idea of your feelings than you think," said the other gentleman, with a sad smile. "I am just getting home from Congress."—*Argonaut.*

The Professor's Banner.—A professor at Princeton who has taken much interest in the woman-suffrage movement was persuaded to carry a banner in a parade held in Washington.

His wife observed him marching with a dejected air and carrying his banner so that it hung limply on its standard, and later she reproved him for not making a better appearance.

"Why didn't you march like somebody, and let the people see your banner?" she asked.

"Dearie," sighed the professor, "did you see what was on that banner? It read, 'Any man can vote. Why can't I?'"—*The Lamb.*

On First Looking Into a Subway Excavation

Much have I traveled, a commuter bold,
And many goodly excavations seen;
Round many miles of planking have I been
Which wops in fealty to contractors hold;
Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
Where dynamite had swept the traffic clean
And every passer-by must duck his bean
Or flying rocks would lay him still and cold.

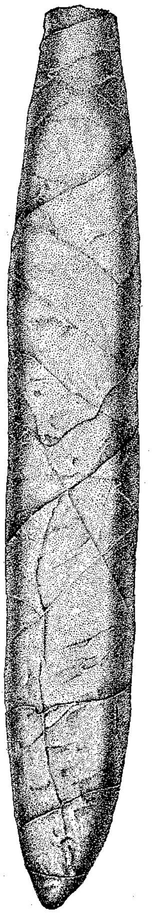
As I was crossing Broadway, with surprize,
I held my breath and improvised a prayer,
I saw the solid street before me rise
And men and trolleys leap into the air.
I gazed into the pit with doubtful eyes,
Silent upon a peak in Herald Square.

—*Century Magazine.*

If You Like This Cigar It Will Save You Much Money

This is a different cigar we show here. It is a new shape, and a new Shivers blend. We brought it out for the benefit of smokers who like a fatter cigar than our panatela, yet who like a mild cigar.

This cigar, named El Nelsor, is a blend of Havana and Porto Rico, hand made, with a wrapper of choice Sumatra. Its price is $5.00 per hundred.



Shivers
El Nelsor
Exact size
and shape

Now here's a funny thing. Since we began to make this El Nelsor cigar, prices of tobacco have risen shamefully. On present tobacco prices our margin of profit on the El Nelsor, at $5.00 per 100, is laughably low. One tobacco importer we know says: "You are giving those cigars away at $5.00 per hundred."

This importer naturally believed this because his mind runs to wholesale and retail prices and the many extra expenses of over-the-counter cigar selling.

But we sell our cigars direct from our factory to you. There is only one profit between you and the man who makes the cigar.

Before we take your money we want to be sure that you are satisfied—that you like the cigar.

If you do like it, take our guarantee for it, it will cut your cigar bill in half because this is a ten-cent cigar in everything but price.

We don't ask you to believe this. Just give us a chance to prove it at our risk with no expense to you.

OUR OFFER IS: Upon request, we will send fifty Shivers El Nelsor cigars on approval, to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at our expense and no charge for the ten smoked, if he is not satisfied with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

This is by no means the only cigar we make. We make eighteen different cigars, and sell them all direct to the smoker by the box.

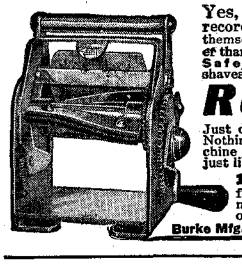
Our complete catalog, sent on request, shows all our cigars in their full size in natural colors.

All our cigars are hand made in our own factory by skilled adult cigarmakers. Our El Rolinzo Clear Havana Cigars are really wonderful quality at an unusually low price.

In ordering, please use business stationery or give reference and state whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc.
2056 Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.

600 Shaves From One Blade



Yes, and more. That's the record of many men who shave themselves. Old blades made sharper than new—in 10 seconds. For all Safety Razors. Quick, velvety shaves for life with wonderful, new

Rotastrop

Just drop blade in, turn handle Nothing to get out of order. Machine gives "heel and toe action", just like a barber strops a razor.

10 Days Free Trial—write for booklet. Send name of nearest dealer and state make of razor.

Burke Mfg. Co., Dept. 201 Dayton, O.

Writing for the Magazines

A NEW course of twenty-five lessons in all forms of Magazine Writing, taught by Prof. Robert W. Neal, formerly of *World's Work.*

Prof. Neal

Teaches what editors want and how to meet their requirements.

Our courses in Short-Story Writing, Versification, Journalism, Photoplay Writing, etc., have helped hundreds of writers to gain a foothold with leading magazines and best producing companies.

150-Page Catalog Free. Please address
The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 55, Springfield, Mass.

THE FRANKLIN CAR

SCIENTIFIC LIGHT WEIGHT HOLDS THE ROAD

A PROMINENT Aeronautical Engineer, recently employed by the United States Government, writes to the Franklin Company:—

"Isn't it remarkable how the idea sticks in some people's heads that a heavy car holds the road better? They don't seem to know that *unsprung weight* is the principal factor to be considered. By reducing this unsprung weight to the minimum in the new Franklin, you have a car that *hangs to the road* better than anything I have ever ridden in.

"P.S.—Problem: Since I got 15,000 miles out of my tires on my old Franklin, weighing 2600 pounds, how many miles will I get with my new Franklin, weighing 2280 pounds?"

THERE is much in this question of *scientific light weight* that the average motorist does not seem to grasp.

For example, the light, flexible car may be *stronger* than a rigid, heavy car.

It is free from so much dead weight.

Picture two cars side by side: one weighs approximately 2200 pounds, the other 3000 pounds. Each is designed to perform the same task—carry an average load of five people, about 750 pounds of live weight.

* * *

Now remember that *dead weight* is the killing thing on automobile mechanism. That's why the average Truck is pounded to pieces.

Your *light, flexible car* starts on its work *free* from nearly a thousand pounds of *dead weight.* Wherever it goes and for all its life, it moves free from that sagging, grinding load.

Your heavy car, from the minute it starts and as long as it runs, carries a thousand extra pounds of dead weight—an *excess* nearly *twice* its average *live load.*

Think what that does to the tires! Think what it costs in gasoline! Think what it means in repairs and depreciation!

And what does it give you in return?

More road ability? No!

Greater average speed from place to place? No!

More comfort and reliability? No!

Any rough road tells the story!

Every obstruction raises the heavy, rigid car bodily off the road—a constant hammering action that affects alike the car and its passengers.

While the Franklin, with its light unsprung weight and full-elliptic springs, *holds its wheels to the road.* Vibration and bump are absorbed by flexible construction. The body of the car, with its passengers, rolls along with easy, unbroken motion.

* * *

Keeping the road is a matter of *balance* and *light unsprung weight.*

No matter what your horse-power, a Franklin will pass you, over any thirty miles of winding country road. It will leave you when you slow down at the first sharp curve or rough place. And the next time you see it, it will be rounding the curve ahead, hugging the *inside* of the track at *thirty miles an hour.*

Try to follow it with your heavy car, and your rear wheels will skid clear across the road and over into the ditch, if you are not careful. Whereas the Franklin, with its scientific light weight, its resiliency and easy-rolling caster action, holds to its course.

Watch any Franklin owner handle his car. He will tell you it is the easiest, simplest car he ever drove—with a *comfort, safety* and *economy* that you get *only* from this *Scientific-Light-Weight* Car.

Touring Car	2280 lbs.	$1950.00	*Cabriolet*	2485 lbs.	$2750.00	*Town Car*	2610 lbs.	$3100.00
Runabout	2160 lbs.	1900.00	*Sedan*	2610 lbs.	2850.00	*Limousine*	2620 lbs.	3100.00
Four-passenger Roadster	2280 lbs.	1950.00	*Brougham*	2575 lbs.	2800.00	*All Prices*	*F. O. B.*	*Syracuse*

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE ANYWEIGHT

Water Ballast Lawn Roller assures lawn beauty. Use light on soft sod—heavy and heavier as summer dryness affects lawns, walks, tennis courts, etc. Fill with water—*Anyweight* in a minute.

50 LBS EMPTY

Hand, Pony or combination styles—one or two leak- and dent-proof steel sections—Spring bead rounded edges; won't tear the turf.

Non-rusting water entrances—adjustable tension handle counterpoises and face plate scraper. Roller bearings throughout; runs easy.

Catalogue FREE. Book, *"Lawns and Lawnmaking," 10c stamps.*

WILDER-STRONG IMPLEMENT CO.

Box D Monroe, Mich.

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Full 18 inch width

Middle tooth out, working two rows at once.

Adjusted for narrow rows

IT'S FUN TO GARDEN

Fun for the thousands who garden the Pull-Easy way. You can put new life into your garden—keep it healthy and make it grow—do the work quicker, better and easier with a

PULL-EASY

TRADE MARK

ADJUSTABLE

GARDEN CULTIVATOR

Instantly adjusted to any width from 7 to 18 inches. Can be used as a rake if desired. Middle tooth quickly removed for working two rows at once.

For sale by most dealers. If your dealer hasn't it, write your name and your dealer's name on the margin of this ad, mail to us with $1.25 ($1.35 west of Rockies and in Canada) and you will promptly receive your Pull-Easy by Parcel Post, prepaid. Literature on request.

THE PULL-EASY MFG. CO.

223 BARSTOW ST., WAUKESHA, WIS.

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICA'S ENTRY

March 29.—In a speech before the Reichstag, reported by the Overseas News Agency, Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg places the responsibility of a war upon the United States, claiming that Germany does not intend, nor has ever intended, to attack us. He justifies unrestricted submarine war as a defensive measure, the object of which was to make England observe the dictates of humanity and international law in her blockade. The Chancellor emphatically denies that Germany wishes to restore autocracy in Russia.

March 30.—The entire force of the Federal Government's civilian employees, approximately 500,000 men and women, is summoned to aid the Secret Service in the detection of spies and the apprehension of persons engaged in plots against the United States.

Copenhagen dispatches have it that the forty American hostlers taken from the torpedoed vessel *Esmeralda* are held prisoners of war in Germany.

The senior class at Annapolis is graduated two months before the usual commencement to supply officers to the Navy.

March 31.—Pacifist sentiment throughout the country appears to be dwindling, say returning Congressmen. Ten thousand more Guardsmen are mobilized, and Secretary Baker announces that plans for increasing the Army to any size desired are complete.

April 2.—Democrats gain full control of the House of Representatives and elect Champ Clark Speaker.

President Wilson asks Congress to declare that a state of war exists with Germany owing to the ruthless and unrestricted submarine campaign, and recommends the utmost practical co-operation in counsel and action with the Entente, the extension of liberal financial credit to them, the mobilization of all the material resources of America with the purpose of supplying the Entente and the United States with adequate munitions of war, the full equipment of the Navy, especially in supplying it with methods of dealing with submarines, and the immediate enrolment of an army of 500,000 men, preferably by means of universal service, to be increased later by an additional army of equal size. The President carefully points out that in taking these measures against the German Government the United States has no quarrel with the German people, who are ignorant and innocent of the lawless acts of their autocratic Government. Our object, he says, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice as against selfish and autocratic power, and to insure the future observance of these principles.

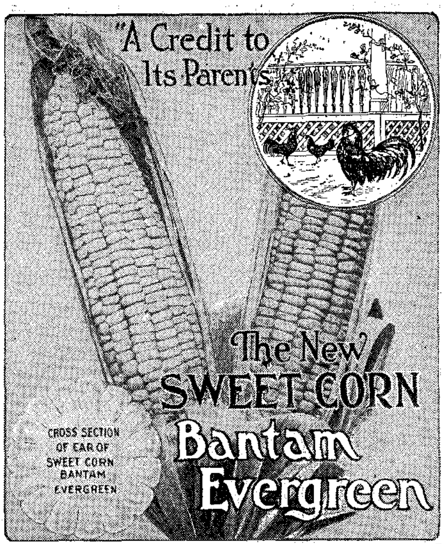
The armed American freighter *Aztec* is sunk by a *U*-boat.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, knocks down a pacifist who assaulted him.

A Federal jury in New York convicts Capt. Charles Kleist and his associates on the interned German ships of conspiracy to destroy merchant steamships by means of incendiary bombs.

April 3.—Necessary organization in the House and the objection of Mr. La Follette in the Senate prevent the passage of the war-resolution to-day.

Ambassador Sharp cables that naval


"A Credit to Its Parents"
The New
SWEET CORN
Bantam
Evergreen
CROSS SECTION OF EAR OF SWEET CORN BANTAM EVERGREEN

When you've had enough you'll still want more

IN this delicious Sweet Corn are concentrated all the excellent qualities of its well known parents, **Golden Bantam X Stowell's Evergreen,** which have been the "All Star" varieties for many years past. The earliness and sweetness of the former and the tenderness, size and color of the latter are all combined in **BANTAM EVERGREEN, the greatest achievement in Corn raising of the present day.**

If you want to thoroughly appreciate the delicious qualities of **good Sweet Corn,** try **BANTAM EVERGREEN,** freshly cooked, straight from the garden.

Last year the demand exceeded the supply and we were obliged to refuse hundreds of orders during the late season.

Half pint, 20c; Per pint, 35c; Postpaid.

For those desiring the two **"Bantams"** we will mail the **GOLDEN BANTAM** and **BANTAM EVERGREEN,** in separate packages.

Half pint of each for 35c......Postpaid
Pint of each for 50c............Postpaid

160-page Illustrated Catalog FREE with each order.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE

31-33 W. Randolph Street (Dept. D) - **CHICAGO**
43 Barclay Street (Dept. D) - - **NEW YORK**

Farr's Hardy Chrysanthemums

In the dull November days, "When the earth is lonely, and the north winds blow," the Hardy Chrysanthemums hold full sway.

Young plants, set out before July first, will give many flowers this fall. My collection contains many beautiful single and double forms. From these I offer

12 Plants, all different My selection of varieties $1.50

If you desire special varieties you can select from the 1917-1918 edition of

Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties

This edition contains 112 pages of text and 30 pages of illustrations (13 in colors). If you love the unusual plants, shrubs and roses you want a copy. Your name and address will bring you one.

Bertrand H. Farr
Wyomissing Nurseries Co.
101 Garfield Ave., Wyomissing, Penna.

Farr's Bulb Catalogue of Narcissus, Hyacinths, Tulips will be mailed to all who request a copy. Ten percent discount on orders received before July 1.

National Tennis Tapes
GALVANIZED IRON
TOP FLUSH WITH SURFACE
TEETH SET IN GROUND
PERMANENT MARKING
SAMPLE FREE
LORD MFG. CO. 110 W. 40TH ST., N.Y.

men aboard the torpedoed *Aztec* have arrived safely at Paris. Eleven members of the crew are still missing.

Colonel Roosevelt calls upon President Wilson to congratulate him upon his speech, and exhorts the entire country to support the President.

A high official of the Navy Department says that the Navy is prepared for active service as soon as Congress gives the word and that the fleet is mobilized in accordance with plans adopted in conference with the Entente representatives.

April 4.—The Senate passes the war-resolution by a vote of 82 to 6 after thirteen hours of continuous debate.

Washington announces that Germany has made another attempt to have the Prussian Treaty of 1828 renewed.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says President Wilson's war-message has been answered in the German press by a storm of abuse.

One munitions-manufacturer is directed to furnish the United States a large order of war-supplies at prices lower than the bid he submitted. Washington asserts that the Government intends to allow less than ten per cent. profit on war-orders.

National Guardsmen who are married or who must support dependent relatives are to be excused from service by the War Department.

President Wilson's address to Congress, translated into German, is being distributed over the German lines by English and French aviators, says London.

THE WESTERN FRONT

March 29.—There is a lull in the battle on the Hindenburg Line while the Allies bring up heavy artillery, announces London. A French counter-attack at Verdun wins back the trenches on a front of two-thirds of a mile lost to the Crown Prince on March 18.

March 30.—The Germans lose three more villages between Cambrai and St. Quentin when the British make an advance of a mile on a six-mile front, reports London. A fierce artillery-duel is in progress in the La Fère sector, and Paris announces some progress in the important Vregny-Margival position. A counter-attack results in driving the Germans from all the trenches in the Champaigne theater won in their recent offensive.

March 31.—The British Army pushes toward St. Quentin along a front of five miles, occupying seven villages, one of which is the important railroad center of Vermand. The French continue their flanking movement on the Margival-Vregny sector. There is heavy fighting in the Champaigne without result, say official reports.

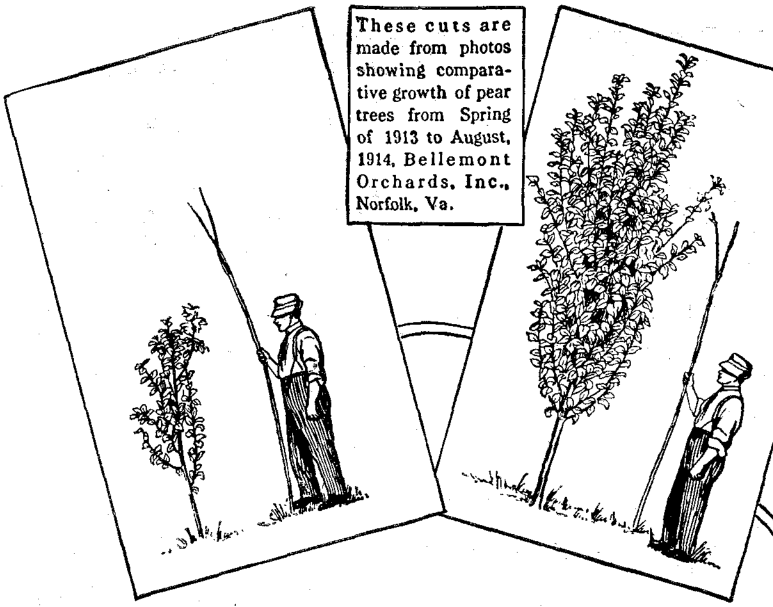
April 1.—After severe artillery preparation an Austrian attack near Göritz is repulsed, says the Italian War Office.

The British gain two miles in a drive at St. Quentin, asserts London, on a front five miles long. Correspondents state that the Germans have set fire to St. Quentin.

The French push ahead in the flanking effort at Soissons.

April 2.—British troops gain on a ten-mile front, London announces, advancing within two miles of St. Quentin and capturing twelve villages and strong trench positions. The permanent fortifications before Cambrai are reached.

London announces that 262 airplanes have been lost in March—the Germans



These cuts are made from photos showing comparative growth of pear trees from Spring of 1913 to August, 1914, Bellemont Orchards, Inc., Norfolk, Va.

Two Years Growth in One

Save time—labor—money! Trees planted in blasted ground grow faster, healthier, and bear earlier and heavier.

Get ready now for spring planting. Last year thousands of farmers and orchardists who wanted to plant in blasted ground had to plant in the old way because they failed to order in time a supply of

DU PONT Red Cross Farm Powder

Explosives are slow shippers. They require from 4 to 6 weeks for delivery. If your dealer does not carry Red Cross in stock, don't take a chance on delay. Now is the time to place your order with him.

Get the Full Information

Learn how to use Red Cross Farm Powder and what it is doing for thousands of farmers and orchardists everywhere. Our book is a modern education in up-to-date methods of tree planting, orchard rejuvenation, stumping, subsoiling, ditching, etc. You ought to have it. Send now for

Hand Book of Explosives No. 615

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
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THE ESSENTIALS OF ELOCUTION A splendid little book of intimate talks by Alfred Ayres on the practical problems of effective public speaking and reading. 12mo, Cloth, deckle edges, frontispiece. 75 cents; by mail, 83 cents.

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354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

The Handyman's 1000 Practical Recipes

Just the book you need. Shows you how cheaply and practically to make the many and varied repairs and improvements needed around the home. Will be worth its price to you over and over again. *By mail, 58 cents.*

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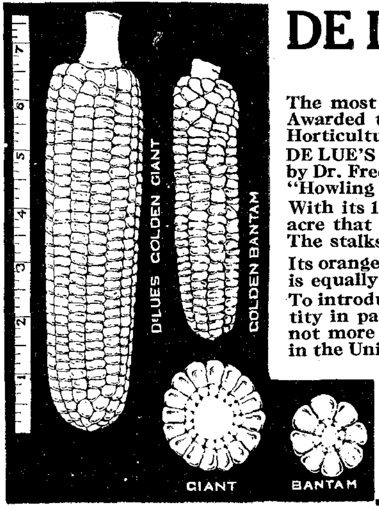


DE LUE'S GOLDEN GIANT
SWEET CORN

The most important horticultural acquisition of recent years. Awarded the only Silver Medal ever given by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for novelty and excellence in Sweet Corn.

DE LUE'S GOLDEN GIANT is the result of eleven years' selection by Dr. Frederick S. De Lue of Boston, Mass., from the product of "Howling Mob" crossed with "Golden Bantam."

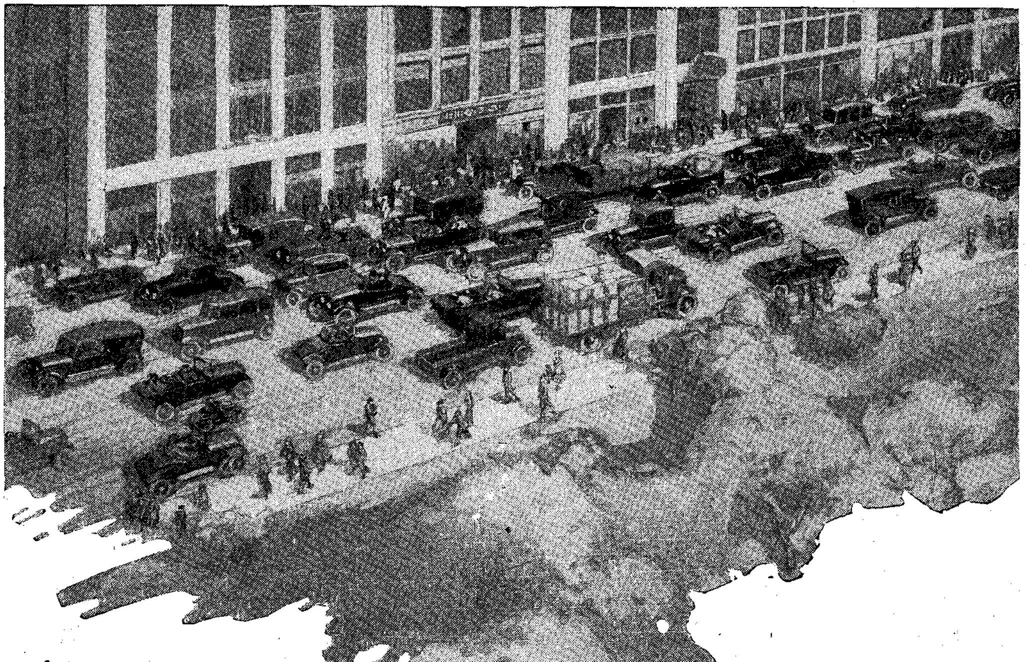
With its 12 to 16-rowed ears it gives nearly four times the yield per acre that the Golden Bantam does with its smaller 8-rowed ears. The stalks are short and frequently produce two ears each.

Its orange golden color is richer; it is more delicious in flavor and is equally early.

To introduce DE LUE'S GOLDEN GIANT we offer a limited quantity in packets containing 25 kernels each at 25 cents the packet, not more than 4 packets to any one customer, postpaid anywhere in the United States and possessions.

Our 170-page Annual Catalog and Gardeners' Guide, 450 illustrations, several colored plates and cultural directions, will be mailed on application.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS
New England's Leading Seed Store for Nearly 100 Years
51 and 52 No. Market Street, Boston, Mass.



Accelerating America

What a wonderful stimulus to our nation the motor vehicle has proved! In city and country, in business and pleasure, it has enlarged our opportunities and quickened our very lives.

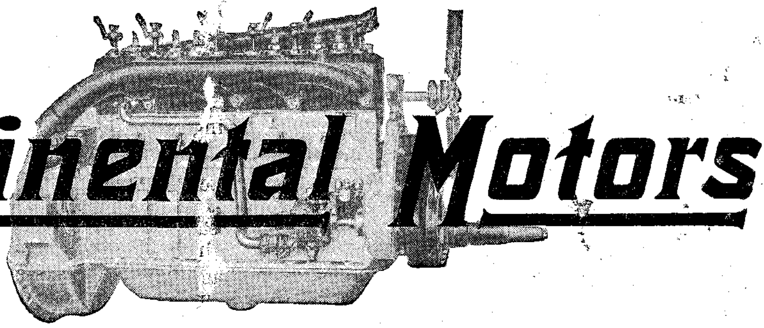
This contribution to our spirit of progress has been largely made possible by the Continental Motor. For more than 250 models of automobiles and motor trucks, this world-famous motor in its various models provides the power plant. Because of its firmly established reputation with hundreds of thousands of owners, the Continental motor everywhere inspires confidence in prospective buyers. It truly accelerates the motor vehicle industry, and thus furthers our nation's progress.

CONTINENTAL MOTORS CORPORATION

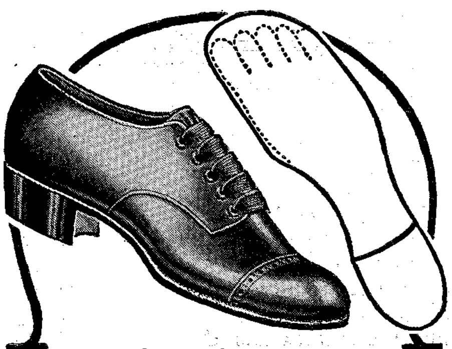
OFFICES:
Detroit, Michigan

FACTORIES:
Detroit—Muskegon

Largest exclusive motor manufacturers in the world.



Continental Motors



A Comfort Shoe Designed with Style

The majority of foot troubles are unnecessary. They are caused by wearing shoes designed for style alone. Take care of your feet. Wear proper shoes and **prevent** foot disorders. Plastic Shoes will **correct** many ills but if your feet are sound, start to wear them now and save trouble in the future.

Plastic Shoes for MEN WOMEN CHILDREN
REG. U.S. PATENT OFF.

are designed on correct orthopedic lines but with a graceful appearance. Flexible shank, special heels, the best of leather and skilled workmanship have won endorsement from thousands of wearers. Physicians recommend Plastic Shoes. Their quality insures long wear and retained shapeliness. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Send for Booklet

If your footwear problem has never been satisfactorily solved, if you desire perfect comfort without ugly shoes, if you have foot troubles now, send for our booklet on Plastic Shoes.

Plastic Shoes are not sold in your local store but only direct by mail or at our Boston store.

Thayer McNeil Company
17 West Street Boston, Mass.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

THAIS

The famous Meditation from Massenet's "Thais," played by Howard Brockway, beautifully demonstrates the wonderful effects of tone-color and phrasing obtained exclusively by

RYTHMODIK RECORD MUSIC ROLLS

In the April Monthly Bulletin you will also find 150 foxtrots and as many one-steps and such records as:

Valse Impromptu - - Liszt	$1.30
Nocturne—Opus 30. No. 2, Chopin	1.50
New Popular Music	
I've A Shooting Box in Scotland -	.40
Silver Bay - - - - - -	.50
Hong Kong - - - - - -	.50
Dear Heart Mine - - - - -	.80
I Wonder Why, "Love O' Mike"	.50
Hesitation Blues - - - - -	.40

ALL HAND PLAYED

AMERICAN PIANO CO.
437 Fifth Avenue
New York

COUPON—Please send me a Rythmodik Catalogue and put me on the mailing list of the Monthly Bulletin D.

Name ______________________________

Street ____________________ City __________

losing 133 machines, the French 71, and the British 58.

April 3.—Further progress is made by the British at Arras, announces Paris, and the French continue to gain in their drive south of St. Quentin, where they capture a series of heights and fortified villages eight miles long. Germans bombard Reims again.

April 4.—In spite of snow-squalls and deep mud, the French advance against St. Quentin on a front of six miles, capturing the positions which dominate the city. Patrols push into the town, and the main French advance is only a mile away, Paris announces.

British troops advance west of Cambrai and the battle for the possession of Havrincourt Wood begins. A German counter-attack fails to win back artillery captured by the British on Monday.

EASTERN FRONTS

March 29.—British troops near Gaza rout a Turkish army of 20,000 and take its staff in a two-day battle, and continue to advance toward Jerusalem, announces London.

March 31.—Dispatches from General Maude report a series of Turkish defeats and retreats, says London. The Russian and English armies are but sixty miles apart, and two Turkish armies are caught between them. British troops capture the town of Sheraban, on the Diala.

Berlin announces the capture of 275 Russians in trench-raids on the Eastern and Roumanian fronts.

April 1.—Twenty-two Russian airplanes raid the Danube port of Braila, setting fire to the shipping, cables Paris. General fighting continues on the Eastern front.

General Maude repulses a Turkish attempt to envelop his center and routs the Turks in a counter-attack, London reports.

April 2.—General Maude pushes forward in Mesopotamia to effect a junction with the Russians, says London. Both British and Russians defeat the Turkish forces attempting to bar their advance.

April 3.—Petrograd reports the repulse of German trench-raids.

April 4.—Hindenburg's Russian drive begins by an advance over the Stokhod River in Galicia. The Russians were obliged to give up the bridge-head at Toboly after serious losses, says Berlin. Petrograd reports that German attacks at other points on the Eastern front were repulsed.

GENERAL

March 29.—The reexamination of men previously rejected as unfit for military service is ordered by the British House of Commons with the object of raising an additional 100,000 soldiers.

The stock-taking in Bavaria shows a serious food-shortage, say reports from Bern. Confidential advices reaching the Vatican report food riots throughout Austria-Hungary, says that conditions there approach a famine.

March 31.—Vienna dispatches quote Count Czernin as saying that the proposal for a peace-conference already made by the Central Empires still holds good.

A new German raider has appeared in the South Atlantic and sunk eleven ships, reports Rio de Janeiro.

Official messages from American consuls report that twenty Americans are dead or missing as a result of *U*-boat activity in the last few days.

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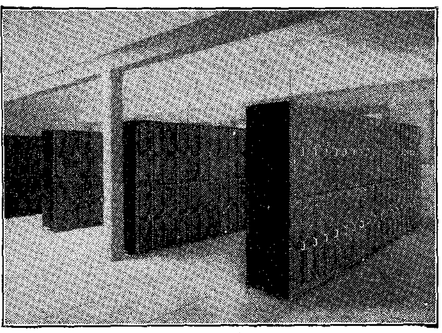

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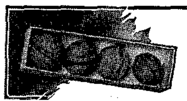

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April 1.—The German Admiralty announces that since March 26 *U*-boats have sunk thirty-six vessels and fourteen fishing-craft, aggregating 90,000 tons.

April 3.—French Deputies authorize the Government to fix the price of wheat by decree.

The crop outlook throughout Europe, India, and Australia is poor, reports Broomhall.

April 4.—Lord Devonport, the British food-controller, orders that there shall be one meatless day a week in all public restaurants throughout England after April 15, say cables from London.

The British Admiralty's official statement on submarine sinkings in the week ending April 1 reports that 18 vessels of more than 1600 tons, including two sunk last week and not previously reported, and 13 vessels of smaller tonnage, have been destroyed by *U*-boats and mines. Six fishing-smacks were lost. Seventeen ships were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines.

During the last five weeks 164 vessels are sunk, 80 of more than 1600 tons, 41 between 1600 and 100 tons, and 43 smaller vessels.

Rumors received at The Hague have it that Austria-Hungary opposes annexation of territory and favors peace on an *ante-bellum* basis.

FOREIGN

RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENTS

March 29.—The Government Constitute organizes a committee to devise measures for administering the public affairs and state property of Poland until these are handed over to the Polish State, says a Reuter telegram. Women are made eligible to all Government posts, including ministerial offices.

March 30.—The Russian Government Constitute expresses the wish that Poland decide by universal suffrage the form of government she desires for herself. Russia expects the reply to favor independence, London dispatches announce.

March 31.—The Russian Government decides to abolish capital punishment. Restrictions against Jews and foreigners in public-service companies are removed.

April 1.—The Russian Government orders all personages imprisoned with the Czar and Czarina to be transferred to the Fortress of St. Peter and Paul, leaving the royal family completely isolated, cables Petrograd.

GENERAL

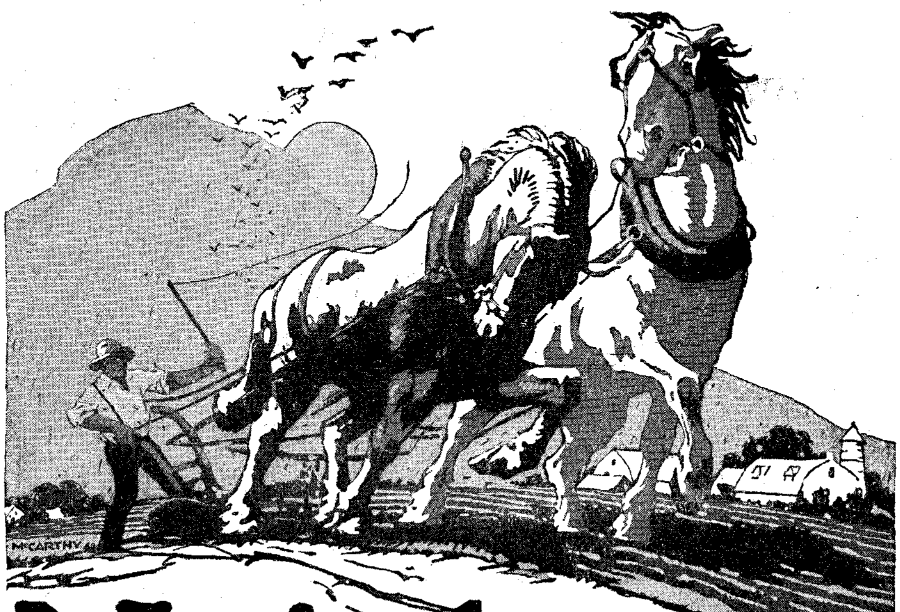
March 29.—Martial law is declared in Spain, reports Paris. A threatened general strike due to economic depression from the *U*-boat blockade is said to cause the measure.

Washington dispatches state that poor crop prospects compel Argentina to place an embargo on the export of foodstuffs.

The American State Department explains that the "news quarantine" prior to the departure of Americans from Belgium is a proper course and that it had already been agreed upon.

March 30.—London affirms that the Junker party in the Prussian Diet opposes franchise reform in Germany on the ground that it would encroach on the rights of the Crown.

Norway officially protests the extension of the German barred zone to the Arctic Ocean, London reports.



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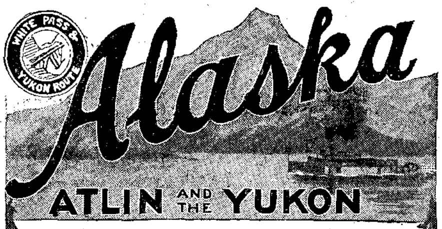

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WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

April 1.—England increases her embargo on exports. Leather and ship-building materials are added to the list.

April 2.—England sets all clocks one hour ahead for the summer schedule of the "daylight-saving" scheme.

April 3.—All the American members of the Belgian Relief Commission are leaving Belgium through Switzerland, except those who have been working in the districts occupied by the German armies. These will be detained according to agreement, dispatches from London have it.

April 4.—Wireless reports from Berlin say the Reichstag passes a resolution calling for a committee to revise the German Constitution.

A dispatch from The Hague, quoting German newspapers, claims that the Austrian Ministers of Justice, War, and Finance resign because of graft charges connected with the Army-supplies.

DOMESTIC

March 31.—The Danish West Indies are formally transferred to the United States by Denmark.

More than ten thousand postmasters are placed under civil-service rules. Present incumbents are not affected, but all future vacancies are to be filled by competitive examination.

April 2.—Gen. Lloyd Bryce, former Minister to the Netherlands and for many years editor of *The North American Review*, dies in New York at the age of sixty-six.

April 3.—Springfield, Ill.; Madison, Wis., and Duluth, Minn., vote prohibition.

April 4.—Michael Borzatovsky, a commercial attaché of the Russian Government, is shot and wounded in Baltimore.

Washington reports a food-shortage in America, and steps for inaugurating some sort of food-control are under way.

With the Bases Full.—Mrs. Nixon, who prided herself on having rather superior knowledge of baseball, invited a friend to a championship game.

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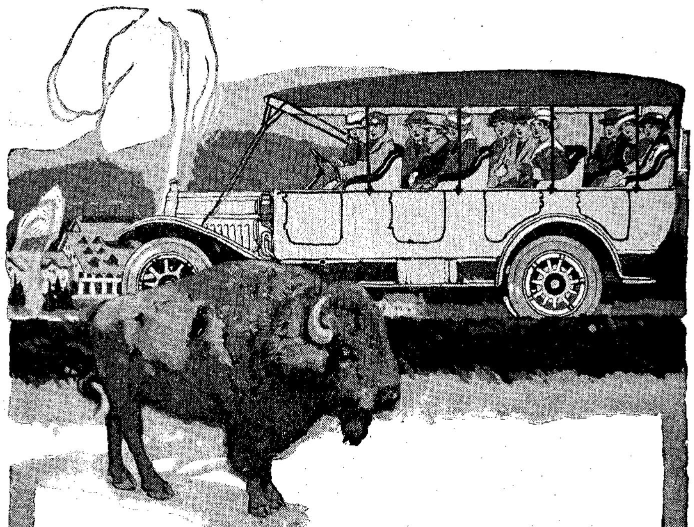

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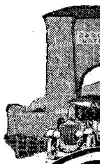

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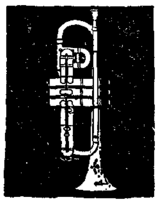

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

EUROPE'S SHORTAGE OF FOOD NOW AND IN THE PROSPECT

IT was remarked recently by a writer in *Bradstreet's* that, "as the end of the cereal year approaches and the not overgood prospects for the coming year are faced," a fuller realization has been obtained of "the straitened condition of the world's wheat-supplies." As to the "*not overgood prospects for the coming year*," the writer says that, according to the estimate of the president of the agricultural committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, France faces a probable yield of only 180,000,000 or possibly 190,000,000 bushels as against her requirements of 317,000,000 bushels, which leaves a deficit in that country alone of 127,000,000 bushels. The same authority places the requirements of the Allies of France and neutrals in Europe at from 560,000,000 to 570,000,000 bushels, while the surplus available from overseas countries would be from 360,000,000 to 370,000,000 bushels. That leaves a deficit for the Entente Allies and European neutrals of from 190,000,000 to 216,000,000 bushels. The wheat-acreage of France has been reduced about 800,000 acres by the German invasion out of a total of 16,250,000 acres. The total deficiency for 1917 is estimated at 5,500,000 acres, of which 500,000 at least should be made up by spring seeding of Manitoba wheat, which, it has been found, will grow successfully in French soil. The British Government expects to secure the Canadian crop in 1917, but expects little from Argentina because of crop failure, 40,000,000 bushels being the maximum estimate of exports from that country. Canada, India, Australia, and this country are evidently relied upon to provide the surplus requirements of the Entente countries and European neutrals.

As to the causes of the food-shortage in Europe, a writer in the New York *Evening Post* recently demonstrated that they reach much further back than to the deficient harvests of 1916 or the increased destruction of cargoes effected by German submarines. Few great wars when prolonged, and especially when conducted on the sea, have escaped exactly these same conditions that the world is now suffering from. Belligerent countries, when they rely on imported wheat, are in such times cut off absolutely from some of their usual sources of supply. Not only are their own harvests apt to be reduced by enlistment of agricultural laborers, but ocean cargoes are often destroyed or confiscated. The writer notes that shortage of foodstuffs, particularly wheat, became extremely severe in England during the long Napoleonic wars. A real famine occurred in 1812, when wheat in England went above $4 per bushel and applicants for poor-relief increased at an alarming rate. While means of ocean communication are better now, even in the face of war, than they were a century ago, yet the "probability of short supplies" must always be reckoned with—"a fact which the grain-markets recognize by the invariable sharp advance of prices when any war begins." As to the present war, he finds the more striking part of the food-supply problem, "not the fact that a shortage has now occurred, but the fact that it was so long deferred by a freak of nature." He continues:

> "It would have come in 1915, when the previous season's harvests, outside of the United States, were actually very deficient, but for the fact that our own wheat production of 1914 was larger by 128,000,000 bushels, or nearly 17 per cent., than in any former year. It was wholly averted, later, by a further increase of 135,000,000 bushels in this country's output. These were, however, abnormal harvests, due to exceptionally favorable weather conditions. In the natural vicissitudes of grain production, such conditions could not last indefinitely; they ended very suddenly last year.
>
> "Undoubtedly the salient influence on the world's available supplies was the decrease of 386,000,000 bushels in our own 1916 wheat-harvest, as compared with the year before. This decrease, coming at a moment of so great a foreign demand, had the result, reflected in last week's 'farm-reserve' estimate, showing on its face the amount of wheat left in our farmers' hands March 1 to be the smallest in twenty years, and indicating, even if the storehouse supply is included, that requirements for home consumption, seeding, and a very ordinary export, between now and July, would leave the country virtually bare of wheat-reserves before the next harvest.
>
> "But the American crop was not the only factor in the shortage. The actual decrease from 1915, in the yield of all producing states combined, is estimated in the grain trade as 939,000,000 bushels, or nearly 21 per cent. This comparison, taken by itself, might be misleading, because the world's wheat yield of 1915 was altogether phenomenal; some estimates made it 500,000,000 bushels greater than the world had ever raised before. Even last season's world-harvest was fully up to that of any year prior to 1912, and ran well beyond most of them. But, in the above estimates for the world's wheat-crop of the war-years, Russia's production is included; and that has been all along cut off from the export market.
>
> "Russia stands first or second on the list for the amount of wheat produced, and even in 1915 deduction of her crop from the world's total yield would have brought down the aggregate to ordinary proportions. If the 767,000,000-bushel harvest of European Russia (a very rough estimate, however) is similarly deducted from last season's total, the remainder of the world's crop of 1916 would be brought to a figure a thousand million bushels below even the total world's crop of 1912. What would be left would represent much the smallest total, available for importing states, of any year since the beginning of the present century.
>
> "The decrease in the wheat-harvest of 1916 was unfortunately distributed, from the standpoint of Western Europe. With Russia eliminated, the main source of grain-supplies for those importing states were Canada, India, Argentina, and the United States. Except for 1914, when the crop was largely a failure, Canada's wheat-harvest of last year was the smallest in seven years; in Argentina it was the smallest for a decade; in India, the smallest in half a dozen years; in the United States, the smallest with one exception since 1904. As for Western Europe itself, French production decreased heavily at the very beginning of the war—a result of diverted

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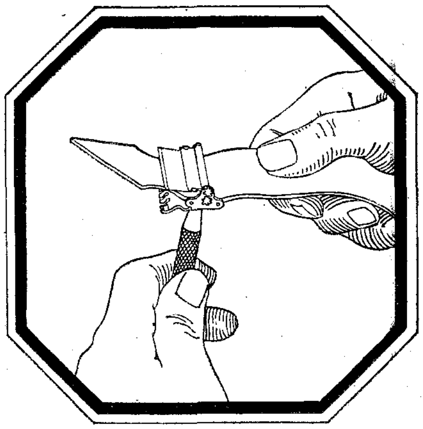

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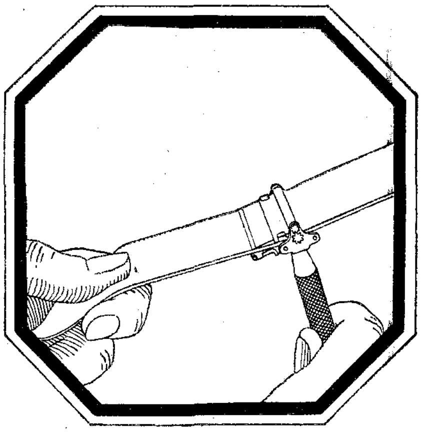

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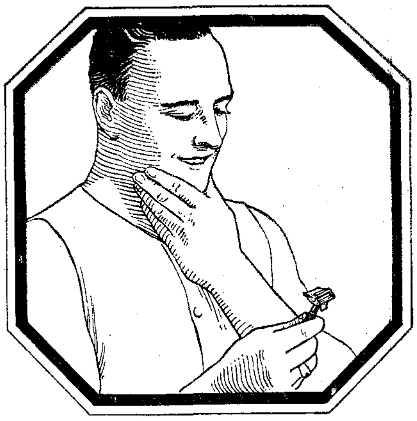

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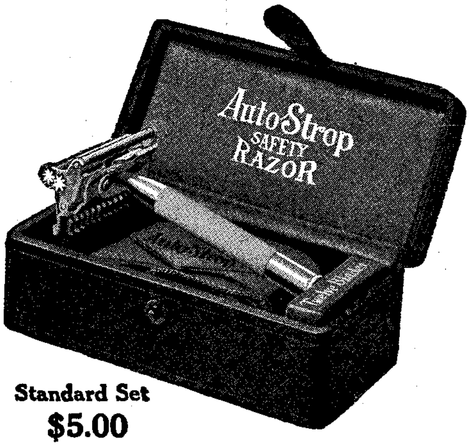

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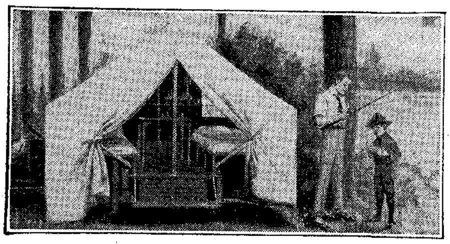

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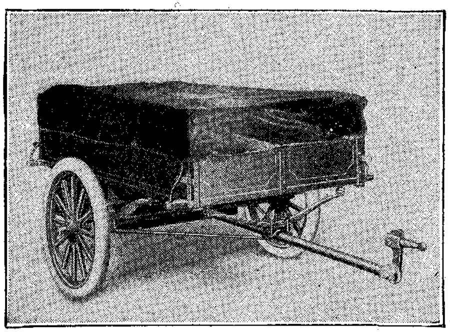

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labor and occupied provinces. Last year it harvested 50,000,000 bushels less even than in 1915, the crop being actually the smallest since 1879."

The writer believes these are "sufficiently convincing facts as to the reality of the shortage, even without submarines." The shortage is being met by strict limitation of European consumption of grain and by substitution of other foods—methods which force up prices and cause hardship. He is further of opinion that the situation "can hardly grow better until the harvests of 1917 are in, and much will depend on their abundance." A possibility of relief would be the reopening of access to Russia's blockaded Black-Sea ports, but that is not yet in sight; and if it were, "the present condition of food-supplies in the Russian cities indicates that the problem of bringing to the coast the unspoiled remainder of the Russian wheat-crops of the past three years would not be simple."

FOREIGN BONDS IN MUCH BETTER DEMAND

Late in March it was found that the war- and other bond-issues of European nations were commanding better prices. This fact was attributed, in the main, to approval of them as investments recently express by the Federal Reserve Board. Some interesting data on the subject were supplied by *The Wall Street Journal:*

"Bonds of foreign Governments continue among the most active bonds on the Stock Exchange list. Week in and week out trading in the Anglo-French 5s is generally the largest in volume of all the bonds recorded. This is largely due to the fact that they are selling at a lower price than any of the other foreign bonds of the same class, while the interest yield to maturity is better than 7 per cent. on the present price. With this great activity there is presented a good opportunity for trading in the bonds, the fluctuations being generally on a par with the activity. For instance, the Anglo-French 5s have sold down to a low level of 90 and recovered to 93, or a come-back of 3 points.

"Since the pronouncement of the Federal Reserve Board in favor of investment in the sound foreign Government bonds, there has been a tendency for these securities to work upward. This has been especially noticeable in the United Kingdom and Canadian securities. The five- and ten-year bonds of the latter country are now selling respectively 1⅝ and 1¼ above the low-record prices, while the 15-year bonds closed Tuesday ⅞ above the low level.

"City of Paris 6s have continued to

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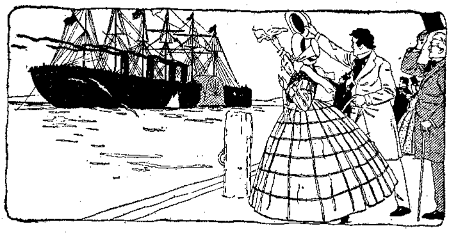

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settle down, having touched a low price of 93¾ recently, the lowest price so far recorded. The bonds closed Tuesday at 94, or a yield basis of approximately 7½ per cent. At this price the bonds are five points below their high-record price. The American foreign securities, representing a French loan, have not shown much resiliency, their present quotation being 96, against a low price of 95⅜.

"These two latter issues may possibly be influenced by the new 5½ per cent. French loan which is being offered at 99 or slightly better than a 6 per cent. basis. It has an attractive feature in that it has a call on the franc-exchange market at 5.75 francs to the dollar, good for the life of the notes. Further, they have a conversion privilege, but the holder who may elect to take advantage of the conversion gives up the call on the franc-exchange market. On the other hand, if the exchange market strengthens up, bringing franc exchange nearer the normal level, the betterment is likely to be indicated in the price of the notes. Following table gives closing prices of a number of foreign issues, the high and low prices at which they have sold, the recovery from the low, and the yield at prices late in March:

	Present Price	*High*	*Low*	*Yield*
Anglo-French 5s, 1920....	92¾	96	90	7.20%
Am. For. Sec. 5s, 1919....	96	99¼	95⅜	6.70
United King. 5s, 1918....	97¼	99 11/16	95⅞	6.65
United King. 5½s, 1918..	98 15/16	99⅛	98½	6.55
United King. 5½s, 1919..	96⅛	98⅞	95½	6.40
United K. 5½s, 1919, new	98⅞	99⅛	98 7/16	6.10
United King., 5½s 1921..	95⅜	98½	99¾	6.50
Canada 5s, 1921..........	98⅞	100⅝	97¼	5.30
Canada 5s, 1926..........	97½	101¼	96¼	5.35
Canada 5s, 1931..........	97⅝	102⅜	96¾	5.25
City of Paris 6s, 1921...	94	99	93¾	7.50

LAST YEAR'S HIGH-WATER MARK IN WORLD-TRADE

The world's trade in 1916 was the greatest on record. Until then the year 1913 had held the record. From a compilation made by the National City Bank of New York, it appears that the total international commerce of the world in 1916 amounted approximately to $45,000,000,000 as against $40,000,000,000 in 1913. The amount credited to this country was $8,873,000,000 as against $4,277,000,000 in 1913. Great Britain's total for 1916 was $7,080,000,000 and for 1913 $5,764,000,000. This country, therefore, in its 1916 trade exceeded Great Britain by nearly $1,100,000,000. Other items as compiled from the City Bank's statement by *The Journal of Commerce* are as follows:

"The total commerce of France was $3,913,000,000, against $2,953,000,000 in 1913; Canada, $1,858,000,000, against $1,095,000,000 in 1913; Japan, $937,000,000, against $678,000,000 in 1913; while in many of the less important countries the 1916 figures are materially in excess of those of the former high-record year of world-commerce in 1913. Even these high-record figures for the countries at war are approximately $2,000,000,000 below the real total because of the fact that the merchandise imported by the Governments for war-purposes is not included in the official trade returns. In the United Kingdom alone the imports of merchandise for the Government are estimated at over $1,000,000,000, while the value of imports for the Governments of other countries at war probably aggregated more than $1,000,000,000.

"In a few of the important commercial countries the trade of 1916 was less than that of the record year 1913, this being especially true of certain of the South-American countries which made their highest import and export record in 1913. Even the Central Powers, which have been cut off from general trade, have purchased largely from the immediately adjacent

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countries, and the exchanges between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey have been very large, tho the fact that most of this was on Government account suggests that accurate records of these exchanges are not available at the present time, and may never be a matter of public record.

"The increase in the total value of world international commerce does not necessarily mean an increase in the quantity of merchandise moved, since 1916 prices were far in excess of those by which the trade of 1913, the former high-record year, was measured. The raw sugar imported into the United States, for example, cost in the country of production an average of 4.1 cents per pound in 1916, against 2 cents in the same countries in 1913. Clothing wool imported in 1916 cost in the countries of production an average of 28.9 cents per pound, against 23.8 cents in 1913; and carpet wool 22.2 cents per pound, against 15 cents in 1913. Cotton, of which we imported in 1916 $37,000,000 worth from abroad, chiefly from Egypt, averaged 19.3 cents per pound in 1916, against 18.6 cents in 1913. Flax in 1916 cost in the country of production $652 per ton, against $316 per ton in 1913; and hides of cattle in 1916, 21.6 cents per pound, against 18.3 cents in 1913.

"This advance in prices of the merchandise entering international trade is also illustrated by figures of our own exports, the average value per bushel of wheat exported in 1916 was $1.47, against 99 cents in 1913; copper in pigs, ingots, etc., 26 cents per pound in 1916, against 15.5 cents in 1913; pig iron, $25 per ton in 1916, against $14.50 per ton in 1913; steel billets, $59.75 per ton in 1916, against $21.74 per ton in 1913; and sole leather in 1916 39.7 cents per pound, against 24.9 cents in 1913.

"International commerce of the world amounted one hundred years ago, in 1816, to $1,500,000,000; in 1830, $2,000,000,000; 1850, $4,000,000,000; 1870, $10,500,000,000; 1900, $20,000,000,000; 1910, $34,000,000,000; 1913, $40,000,000,000, and in 1916 approximately $45,000,000,000."

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